The Bombay Gazette.

No 6,555.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town........	Rs.	65
including postage........	,,	72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town....	,,	28
including postage	,,	38
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ..	,,	16
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town........	,,	6 0
including postage........	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For [illegible] lines and under

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto	,,	2 8
Third Ditto	,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..	,,	0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages double the above.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

[illegible]—February 14th, at Colaba, Amy Isabella, the only child of [illegible] F. S. Reynolds, Retired List, Bombay Medical Service.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

PIECE—KEMP—February 7th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. [illegible] Browne, Henry Johnston Piece, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of the Hon'ble Francis Baring Kemp, B. C. S.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
Muscat	8th	22nd	,, Bushire	23rd	6th
B. Abbas	11th	25th	,, Linga	25th	9th
Linga	12th	26th	,, B. Abbas	26th	11th
Bushire	16th	30th	,, Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 639 tons, 150 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above on the 18th February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about........ 11th and 25th.
From Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P. Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
Carwar	2	16	,, Bimlipatam	4	18
Mangalore	3	17	,, Vizagapatam	4	18
Cannanore	4	18	,, Coconada	5	19
[illegible]	4	18	,, Madras	9	23
Cochin	5	19	,, Negapatam	10	24
Tuticorin		[illegible]	,, Galle	13	
Colombo		20	,, Colombo		27
Galle	7		,, Tuticorin		28
Negapatam	10	24	,, Cochin	15	29
Madras	13	27	,, Calicut	16	30
Coconada	15	29	,, Cannanore	17	1
Vizagapatam	16	30	,, Mangalore	18	1
Bimlipatam	16	30	,, Carwar	18	2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st March.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the [illegible] district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ... Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ... Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry ,,	Sunday.	Beypore ... ,,	Sunday.
Vingorla ,,	Sunday.	Calicut ... ,,	Sunday.
Goa ,,	Monday.	Tellicherry ... ,,	Monday.
Carwar ,,	Monday.	Cannanore ... ,,	Monday.
Compta ,,	Monday.	Mangalore ... ,,	Tuesday.
Mangalore ,,	Tuesday.	Compta ... ,,	Wednesday.
Cannanore ,,	Wednesday.	Carwar ... ,,	Wednesday.
Tellicherry ,,	Wednesday.	Goa ... ,,	Wednesday.
Calicut ,,	Wednesday.	Vingorla ... ,,	Thursday.
Beypore ,,	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry ... ,,	Thursday.
Cochin ... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ... Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 16th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

STEAM TO GALLE, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Steam Ship "MULA" 800 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched to the above Ports about the 22nd instant.

For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, [illegible] February 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month:—

February 27th.
March 1st, 6th, 14th, 20th, and 29th.

For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th February 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Sailing in March.)

THE new Iron Ship "ALBERT VICTOR," A 1 12 years, 1184 tons. Superior accommodation. For rates of Passage apply to Captain T. CLARKE, or to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

(Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.)

WILL SAIL 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED," late "PUNJAUB," I. N., 1745 tons register, A 1. at Lloyds for 15 years, will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the fastest afloat offers a first-rate opportunity to Shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, application should be made at once to THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LIMITED).

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *The Tweed*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To Sail in March.

SHIP "DULEEP SINGH," 1200 tons register, J. W. JENNINGS, Commander. For Passage apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Agents, or to Captain JENNINGS on board.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and [illegible].

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D' ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods Insured by Insurance Companies.

CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 5 Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—D. P. W.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Visitor for Valentine's Day.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Mail is in.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Amenities of the Bombay Civil Service.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—The Promoters' Song.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—(Our Gems from the) Advertisements (Page)!

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—A Double Acrostic.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Our own Complete Letter Writer.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Light House Reflections.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—Lecture of Miss Mary Carpenter.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. IV., Vol. 2—To Mazagon Shareholders.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

A FRESH SUPPLY of handsomely fitted Ladies' and Gentlemen's CUTLERY CASES on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of No. 1 MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2 MANILLA CIGARS, and CHEROOTS of first class quality, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Epps' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and Grimwade's DESSICATED MILK on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Wills' BIRDS' EYE and other TOBACCOS, imported Overland, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Bishop's GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE of MAGNESIA, imported Overland, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Comman's celebrated ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

AN ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemen's TRAVELLING TRUNKS and PORTMANTEAUS, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

A FRESH SUPPLY of Rimmel's delicately perfumed TOILET SOAPS, Honey, Almond, Rose, &c. &c. on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Ld.), Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, the line from SINDEE to NAGPORE, a distance of 29 miles, will be opened for PUBLIC TRAFFIC, when PASSENGERS and GOODS will be booked to and from those Stations from that date.

One Passenger and one Mixed Train will be run between Sindee and Nagpore daily, in connection with the through Trains to and from Bombay as shown below.

TIME BILL.

Down Trains. Up Trains.

Stations.	Mixed	Pass.	Stations.	Pass.	Mixed
	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Sindee Dep......	8 0	1 20	Nagpore Dep.	1 10	5 45
Boree Arr......	8 55	1 56	Boree Arr....	2 0	7 0
Do. Dep ...	9 0	2 2	Do. Dep....	2 5	7 5
Nagpore Arr...	10 15	3 0	Sindee Arr....	2 40	7 52

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the above Establishment, No. 7, Church Gate Street, will be open on MONDAY next, 18th February, for taking all kinds of Photographs &c. &c.

P. S.—The Proprietors have great pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of MR. D. SYKES, late Photographer of Bombay and Poona, as Operator and General Manager; and they trust, with punctual attention to all orders, they will be able to secure the patronage of the public in general.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

THE BEEF and MUTTON SLAUGHTER HOUSES in Bombay will be ABOLISHED from the 19th instant, on which date the new ones at BANDORA will be opened.

The first Meat Train will arrive in Bombay at 5 A. M. on the morning of the 20th instant.

Any person using any place as a Slaughter House within the City of Bombay after this notice will be dealt with according to Law.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Public Health Department, Bombay, 14th February 1867.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of part of the new Municipal Markets on the Esplanade.

The Drawing Specifications may be seen, and Bills of Quantities may be obtained, at the Office of W. EMERSON, Esq., Architect, Rampart Row, Fort.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 25th instant, and addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commr. for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th February 1867, and not later, for the supply by Contract of the Articles specified in the Schedules named in the following list.

Forms of Tenders and Copies of Schedules, together with any other information appertaining thereto, can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Storekeeper between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article comprised in the Schedule or Schedules tendered for.

Parties may tender for the Articles comprised in one or more Schedules, but not for portions only of such Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit, and must be superscribed as "Tender for Schedule No. —."

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any Tender. The Deposits of the unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned.

LIST.

Details.	Period for which contract is to last.	When and to whom supplies are to be delivered.	Quantity deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of Deposit to be lodged with the Tender.	Quality of supply.
Schedule No. 1. For the supply of Iron Works or Hardware, &c.	From 16th March to 31st December 1867.	At the Municipal Stores or as may be otherwise ordered in the Requisitions and within the time specified therein.	Such quantity as may be required from time to time and within the time specified.	Rs. 2,000	Unexceptionable.
Schedule No. 2. For the supply of Leather Articles, &c ...				50	
Schedule No. 3. For the supply of Timber, Wood Works, &c				500	
Schedule No. 4. For the supply of Baskets, Bamboo, Canes, &c				100	
Schedule No. 5. For the supply of Buckets Wooden, &c				25	
Schedule No. 6. For the supply of Oil, Cocoanut &c.				100	
Schedule No. 7. For the supply of Drugs, &c......				100	
Schedule No. 8. For the supply of Brooms, Dates, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 9. For the supply of Tin, ware, &c				100	
Schedule No. 10. For the supply of Chunam, Sand, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 11. For the supply of Cloth, &c......				25	
Schedule No. 12. For the supply of Charcoal, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 13. For the supply of Stones, &c......				100	
Schedule No. 14. For the supply of Bricks, &c......				500	
Schedule No. 15. For the supply of Badges, Brass, Plates, &c.				100	
Schedule No. 16. For the supply of Stationery, &c.				200	

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen....	11 to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks......	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.......	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ....ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings ,,	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests ,,	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests ,,	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests ,,	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants......... ,,	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants......... ,,	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants .... ,,	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

GLOVES GENTS.

	Rs	A
JOUVIN'S White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents. per pair	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plongé or very light Colored Gloves ...	2	12
JOUVIN'S Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2	12
JOUVIN'S Lavender Sewn Black	2	12
FRENCH White Kid Gloves	1	12
COLORED Lislie Thread Gloves........	1	12
DOGSKIN Gloves, Town made	2	12
MILITARY Duck and Doe Gloves	3	8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2	12
FRANCOZ'S ,, ,, ,, ...	2	12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs	2	12
FRANCOZ'S ,, ...	2	12
JOUVIN'S Plonges	2	12
JOUVIN'S Grey and Grey Sewn Black	2	12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.	
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf	3 to	4	0
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4	0
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5	0
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5	0
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot.	3	4	0
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Blk. and Colors		1	4
THE EGLINTON Tie, Black and Colors		1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts ,, ...	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ,, ...	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ,, ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts ,, ...	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts ,, ...	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz...	7	8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	7	8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	7	8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats ...	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats........	6	12
CHRISTY'S Milton: a perfect Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet...	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Confederate Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Natilas Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in........	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in........	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways........	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags........	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ....16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug........	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	14	0
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	16	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs........16 to	30	0
SURAT Silk Handkerchiefs ....each	5	0
FRENCH Cambric Handkerchiefs with coloured borders	16	0

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.	Rs.
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Solitaires	14 to	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Link Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Pins	12	40
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Shirt Studs	16	30
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Collar Studs	6	9
GENTLEMEN'S Gold Scarf Rings	10	10
GENTLEMEN'S Ivory and Pearl Studs	1	6

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

	Rs.	As.
Superior Cotton Sheeting, per yd........	2	8
Huckaback Towelling........	1	4
Pillow Cases Irish Linen	2	0
Linen Damask Table Covers ....14 to	20	0
The Royal White Turkish Towel, per doz.	25	0
The Royal Brown Turkish Towel........	25	0
Clothes, Hat and Tooth Brushes, &c., &c.		
Guryot's French Braces ....each	2	12
Guryot's French Cantab........ ,,	2	12
Sponges and Bags........	4	0
Hat Bands........	1	4
Slippers, various kinds	2	0
Morning Dressing Gowns ....each	30	0

Catalogues will be forwarded on application.

FOR SALE.—Thomas's Sewing Machines.

BADHAM & Co.
Apollo House Bombay.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH FEBRUARY.

SURPRISING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
OF
WITCHCRAFT AND LEGERDEMAIN,
COMPRISING

1. The Magic Ballet.
2. Lucifer's Coffy-Jabrique.
3. The wonderful Lady's Glove.
4. The Tailor without Needle.
5. The Modern Umbrella.
6. Magnetic Attraction, or the Flying Coins.
7. The Magic Bottle.
8. The Throw at the Sunbeam.
9. The Golden Garland.
10. The Magnetic Chain.
11. The Magic Mirror.
12. The Metamorphosical Ball, or the modern Confectionary.

PART SECOND
THE WONDERFUL DISAPPEARANCE
OF
MISS ADELE.

PART THIRD.
GRAND OPTICAL REPRESENTATION,
BY MEANS OF A HYDRO-OXYGEN GAS APPARATUS:
Views in America, France, Italy, Holland, Scotland, Greece, Rome, &c. &c.

GRAND COMIC AND LAUGHABLE MUSEUM.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE MUCH-AMUSING
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs.	4
Second Class	,,	2
Gallery........	,,	1
First Class, Reserved Chairs	,,	5
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	,,	20

Tickets for Children under 8 years, for First and Second Class, and Gallery, half price.

First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on the day of Performance from 10 to 5.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 9. JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

Eighteenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 8, Cash.*

This Directory will be found to contain a greater amount of information than in any previous year. All the old features in the work have been most carefully revised.

The Army and Civil Lists, with Pay and Allowances, have been prepared from official sources, and will be found to be full of reliable information, corrected up to the latest date.

CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME.

THE CALENDAR.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving the Principal Articles of the Calendar, Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Chronological Cycles, &c., &c.
Quarter terms and Ember days
Fixed, moveable Festivals, and Anniversaries, &c
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the Seasons, Principle Elements of the Solar system, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. Arranged according to dates
THE ENGLISH CALENDAR: showing the time of Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
THE INDIAN CALENDAR: showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning tim among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar
THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FEASTS AND OBSERVANCES—

REFERENCE TABLES.

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
,, ,, Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY
List of Public Offices, Banks, Institutions, &c., at the Presidency and Poona
Financial Statement, 1866-67
ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
LIST OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—
European Justices
Native Justices

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Establishment of the Government Electric Telegraph
Rules and Regulations
List of Offices now open for the receipt of Messages, with the Rates
Indo-European Telegraph, Tariff
Rules
Department
G. I. P. Railway Company's Telegraph

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Caution to Shippers
AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
Fares
BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY—
INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA—

THE MINT.

Rules for receipt of Bullion

SHIPPING DIRECTORY.

Shipping Office
Bombay Port Establishment
Pilot Establishment
Mazagon Dockyard
Port Limits
Port Rules, Dues and Pilotage Fee

H. M. BOMBAY MARINE.

Establishment List of Officers
Ditto Vessels and Floating Batteries

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Establishment
Preventive Service
Customs Duties
Tonnage Scale at Bombay
Wharfage Fees
Prescribed Landing and Shipping Places
GENERAL RATES OF COMMISSION

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS, &c., with their Capital and Directors—

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
BOMBAY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
CALCUTTA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
CHINA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
BATAVIA INSURANCE COMPANIES—
AUSTRALIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES—
INSURANCE COMPANIES AT KURRACHEE—

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

MISCELLANEOUS JOINT STOCK COMPANIES—

RAILWAYS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway

MILITARY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Staff Salaries
Absentee and Acting Allowances
Officers serving with Native Regiments
Indian Medical Service
Medical Officers
Veterinary Surgeons
Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military Officers
,, of Queen's Pay to Commissioned Officers
,, Pay and Allowances to the Staff of the Bombay Army
The Military Fund
Instructions to Pay Masters
Regimental Pay and Allowances
PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL SERVANTS
Ditto UNCOVENANTED SERVICE
Her Majesty's Uncovenanted Civil Servants

THE ARMY LIST.
THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ARMY LIST.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.
MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES, &c.
BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.
CLUBS.
THE POST OFFICE.

Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
Delivery of Mails
Despatch of Mails by Sea
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
,, ,, Newspaper Post
,, ,, Book ,,
Soldiers' Letters
Letters
Newspapers
Book Post
Indian Inland Banghy Post
Table of Postal distances with the Banghy postage.
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books
Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom
British Colonies
,, to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.
THE ENGLISH DIRECTORY
LOCAL DIRECTORY

Railway Department
Translators to Government
High Court Terms
,, ,, Criminal Sessions
,, ,, Insolvent Debtors
Court of Petty Sessions
,, ,, Small Causes
Inspector General of Prisons
Police Magistrates, &c., &c.
House of Correction
Financial Appointments
Municipal Commissioner's Office
Bombay Police
Fire Brigade
Harbour and Pilotage Board
Bombay Architectural Improvement Committee
Foreign Consuls
Chamber of Commerce
Vakils of the High Court
Native Pleaders.
Bombay Ecclesiastical Fees
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades
European Merchants in Bombay, with their Partners and Corresponding Firms

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
,, Firms
List of ditto in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay

FREEMASONRY.
RAIN RETURNS
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births announced in Bombay during the year 1866
Marriages
Deaths

SHIPPING.

Shipping Arrivals at Bombay during 1866
,, Departures from ,,
Dates of Arrival of Overland Mail in 1866

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Twelve Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be iven immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 APOLLO STREET, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Arf,
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted

NOTICE.—We have REMOVED our OFFICE to the PREMISES in MARINE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. J. SIGG & Co.

RE SULAMON MOHIDEENA, AN INSOLVENT.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "GLENCOY," from Mauritius, are hereby requested to take delivery of their respective Cargos as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Freight to be paid to the undersigned.

HENRY GAMBLE,
Duly constituted Attorney of the Official Assignee of Calcutta.

Bombay, 14th February 1867.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the SUPPORTERS of the BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE will be held in the Free Church, Esplanade, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at half past 5 P. M.

Business.

To receive the Report of the Committee for 1866.

To consider a Code of Rules for the future management of the Institution.

The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

A. J. HUNTER, Chairman.
F. A. SPENCER, Hony. Secy.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH CALL of RUPEES 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) per SHARE is due THIS DAY on the Shares of the above Company, payable at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Meadow Street, and that Interest at the rate of eighteen per cent. will from this day be charged on all Unpaid Calls.

A fifth and last CALL of RUPEES 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) per SHARE is payable on or before the 15th May next.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Meadow Street, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1867.

IN consequence of a sufficient number of Tickets not having been purchased for MONDAY, the 18th instant, when Professor VANEK intended giving a SPECIAL PERFORMANCE for CHILDREN, he feels impelled to announce his usual Representation for that day, but sincerely request to see that Parents and Guardians are losing a rare treat by their apathy to his philanthropic intention. However, Professor VANEK trusts that the pleasure-going community will not fail to honour him with their presence on this occasion, as his stay in Bombay is but for a short time more, and he has much to show to them of which they never have seen before, and with thankfulness for their past patronage he again invites all to come and witness his unique, inimitable Representations and Legerdemain.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON'S
FAREWELL CONCERT

will take place on SATURDAY, February 23rd, 1867, at the Residence of E. I. HOWARD, Esq., who has very kindly placed his House at Miss JACKSON'S disposal for the occasion.

Tickets, Rs. 10 each, to be had at SOUNDY & Co.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the KARWAR COMPANY (LIMITED), the undersigned will be glad to receive Orders for Sawginned Dharwar and Compta Cotton to be selected in the Dharwar Districts by a thoroughly competent European Agent, and orders for Messrs. WARWICK & Co., of Hinganghaut, and for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere (Surat), Kamgaum and Oomrowtee will receive immediate and careful attention.

THOMAS D. KER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 12th February 1867.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tardeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about [illegible] per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

TO SMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I...........	,,	10	do.
Do. No. II...........	,,	8	do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,
Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanbuin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Ware: Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnae; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

NEW GOODS.—MESSRS. WATSON & Co. beg to announce the arrival of a large assortment of the newest goods, in their various departments.

The latest styles in Parisian Bonnets—and also in Straw and Crinoline, untrimmed.

Richly embroidered Drap de France Mantles, Paletots, and Jackets, rich Lyons Silks in all the new colours.

New French Muslins, Cambrics, Lamas, Alpacas, Mohairs, in all the fashionable styles; also Warm Dresses and Skirts for ladies going home.

Plain and Striped Winceys, Wool Tartans, French Merinoes, Woolen, Cotton, Thread, and Silk Hosiery, NEW KID GLOVES and French Boots and Shoes of every kind.

WEDDING, MOURNING, MILLINERY, and DRESS-MAKING orders, generally, promptly executed.

In the Gentlemen's Department a large stock has just been opened of New Trouserings of the very latest fashions PURCHASED OF THE MANUFACTURERS; also new Silk Shirtings fine, soft, all Wool, Silk and Wool, and Cashmere Flannels and Tweeds for Shirts, Pyjamas, Sleeping and Travelling Suits.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,—Military Tailors, Bombay.

RAGOO SHAMJEE, 15 Meadow Street, Bombay, begs to intimate that he has received by the last Overland Mail the following NEW GOODS, the latest production of Paris and London:—

Millinery Bonnets.
Trimmed Hats.
Black Lace Mantles, handsomely trimmed.
Black Lace do. do.
Do. do. Jackets
Black and Coloured Moireantique's.
Black and Coloured Glace Silk.
Fancy French Silk Grenadine.
New Pattern in French Muslin.
New Cluny Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Cashmere and Kid Boots.
Children's Silk and Cashmere Hoods.
French Merino in all colours.

He has also the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay that he has engaged a LADY of great experience to conduct the Millinery, Dress-making, and Fancy Departments, and any order entrusted to her care will receive prompt and careful attention.

Mofussil orders carefully and promptly attended to.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.—The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway is prepared to receive Tenders for the construction of 500 Covered Cotton Wagons, the Company supplying the Iron Work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla as the Iron Work arrives from England, and no claim will be entertained for any delays that may arise in delivering the Iron Work.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a Pattern can be seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at this Office by 1st March 1867.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give Security to the amount of Rupees 25,000.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 13th February 1867.

ARGYLL COLLEGE,
52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE,
AND
3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,

Assisted by eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Mathematics........	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French.	Mons H. Dupont, P. A. Mons H. A. de Joannis, M. A.
German........	Dr. Hermann. Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition, History, Geography, &c.	Mr. C. Sutton. Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
Drawing.	Mr. H. Wright, Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Buhrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comfort of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to

GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., } Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., }

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2ND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, held THIS DAY, at Office No. 2, Victoria Buildings, the following proposition was carried unanimously,—"That Mr. F. Chambers be appointed sole Liquidator."

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that the ADJOURNED MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, to consider the Report of the Standing Committee on the Draft Bill to amend Bombay Act II. of 1865, will be held in the Town Hall, on MONDAY the 18th day of February instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 6th February 1867.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM, and resumes his position in our Bombay and Madras Firms from this date.

ROBINSON BROTHERS.

Liverpool, 1st January 1867.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 3,000 Brass of 100 Cubic Feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.

The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for sprinkling over Road Metal to make it bind.

The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor. The Sand is to be delivered on or before the 30th of April 1867.

Sample Bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent in along with each Tender.

Tenders are to be sent in address to "ARTHUR CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."

Tenders will be received up to the 21st instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—
For 12 months' .... 6 per cent.
6 months' .... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—A DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS in the POUND having been declared by the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR of this Bank, Creditors in the China Loan and holders of Drafts are hereby informed that the above Dividend in respect of their Claims is payable in London on and after 19th instant. Creditors who have not already sent Powers of Attorney are requested to apply at the Bank's Office for forms of same to enable their representatives in London to draw their Dividends. Creditors who have not Agents in London to act for them are requested to apply personally at the Bank's Office here, where arrangements can be made for collecting their Dividends.

Claims of Local Depositors will most probably be settled here, of which further Notice will be given. In the meantime those whose claims do not exceed Rs. 500, can receive payment in full.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 11th February 1867.

ESTATE OF SORAJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.—A FIRST DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. will be payable to CREDITORS on this Estate on MONDAY, 18th February, at the Offices of the INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON, and CHINA BANK (LIMITED). Claimants are requested to bring with them their Titles.

CHAS. IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }

Bombay, 5th February 1867.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE Co. (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, called for SATURDAY next the 9th instant, is unavoidably POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, to admit of the Reports and Accounts being circulated prior to the Meeting which will be held for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Directors and to pass the Accounts to the end of the year.

To consider the present financial position of the Company, and, if necessary, to pass Resolutions authorizing the Directors to mortgage the property of the Company, to issue Debentures, or to use such other means as may be practicable for raising money on the property of the Company, to discharge the pressing liabilities of the Company, or if considered desirable to pass Resolutions for the winding up of the Company either in the High Court under the supervision of the High Court or voluntarily, as the case may be.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 7th February 1867.

NOTICES.

EXQUISITELY TINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, from the Works of Turner, Scheffer, Duncan Frost, Stansfield, Wallace, Hopley, and other celebrated Artists.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CONTINUOUS ICE MACHINES.—For the manufacture of pure, untainted Ice.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.*

The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The principle in Physics "that any matter passing from its liquid to its aeriform state, has the power of borrowing the heat from surrounding bodies," is in this Machine so admirably brought into practice, that an intense cold many degrees below the freezing point of Fahrenheit is produced in the block of pure Ice made by this improved Apparatus.

The only expense connected with the production of Ice is about half an anna for each operation, producing about four pounds of Ice, as no chemicals are required.

Price complete in two cases, with instructions, Rs.

Size of case 1—Length 2 feet 10 inches, breadth 2 feet 4 inches, depth 14 inches.

Size of case 2—Length 2 feet, breadth 14 inches, depth

A smaller size for making about 2lbs. of Ice at each operation Rs. 175 are daily expected to arrive.

Full instructions for working the Machine supplied to

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an anna for fuel, wood, charcoal being preferable.

Constituents are respectfully informed that CASH must accompany all orders.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PORTABLE TENT LAMPS.—The most useful Lamps of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches, containing—

The Solar Lamp.
Pedestal to form Table Lamp.
Ring and Chains to form Hanging Lamp.
Ground Glass Globe.
2 Glass Chimnies.
Oil Can.
Punkah Protector.
Lamp Scissors.
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon.
Leather to clean the Glasses.
Half a Gross of Wicks.
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments lined with Green Baze, to hold the various parts, and has 2 handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with, Bronze Lamp, Rs. 35.

Price complete as above with, Electro Silver Plated Lamp, Rs. 40.

NOTE—Each Lamp is guaranteed to be complete as above described, and in perfect good working order; they are the cheapest and best Lamps of the kind ever manufactured, and can only be sold for CASH. Constituents will, consequently, please remit the amount with order, and when necessary, Re. 1 extra for wood packing case.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSENE.—The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives "GAS OIL") over the Cocoanut Oil Lamps,

CLEANLINESS,
BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT,
REQUIRING NO ATTENTION WHILE BURNING,
WILL BURN FOR 80 HOURS WITHOUT TRIMMING;

and, above all, ECONOMY, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long as, at least, four gallons of Oil, giving 3 or 4 times the amount of light. Another great advantage is that Servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.

KEROSENE will no doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to GAS, and much less expensive than oil.

The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.

There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wind Cone and Punka Protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Verandah or under a Punka.

We have an extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including

CHAMBER LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
READING LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
and 2 and 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

BY the Ice Ship "HENRY BUCK," from Boston

Ice.
200 Barrels Apples, } To arrive in February.
200 Cases Kerosein Oil, }

For Sale by C. W. SMITH,
Agent for the Tudor Company.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have re-opened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

IF WILLIAM KERR, formerly of Woolwich, and was at Khandalla in 1860, will address to THOMAS GLENTON, at Charlton, Woolwich, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person furnishing proof of the said WILLIAM KERR being living or dead will be rewarded.

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.
આલબરટ ઇનસુરનસ કુમપાની.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M., MONDAY the 18th day of February instant, at the Offices of the Company, No. 7 Church Street, Bombay, for the purposes following; viz:—

1. To consider the advisability of reinsuring the risks of the Company now afloat.
2. To consider the propriety of winding up the Company, and if necessary to pass Resolutions to that effect.
3. If no such Resolutions to wind up shall be passed, to appoint Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers in the room of the present Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, who have tendered their resignation of such office.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th Feb. 1867.

RECEIVED, by Overland Steamer, a fresh supply of ELEME FIGS and MALAGA RAISINS, at Rs. 2 and 4 per Box respectively.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS, having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business. By the latest published returns the number of passengers by the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway in the week ending 17th November was 29,087; and on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 24th November the number was 57,966.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to The Manager *Bombay Gazette Press.*

Bombay Gazette Press, 2nd January 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Market extremely dull: prices drooping.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
20,13,000	1,000	1,000	8 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	23 per cent dis.
7,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	64 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs 6 p. s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	66 per share.
5,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	65 per share.
1,000,000	350	250	nil	Central Bank...	13¼ per share.
800,000	200	100	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	180 per share.
800,000	200	35	......	China Bank ...	15¼ per share.
750,000	250	250	17½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	35 ex-div.
1,000,000	200	500	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,500,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London ...	No quotation.
800,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	15 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	80 p. ct. pm.
1,000,000	250	125	6 p. ct.	National Bank of India	115 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct. pm. ex-di.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of Ind.	58 per share
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank ...	68 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
300,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co....	1,700
160,000	7,500	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	No quotations.
260,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
200,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	800 to 8 5.
150,000	4,000	2,350	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	600	500	..	Virgas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	----	Western India Ship Co.	

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
750,000	300	100	Rs 4 p s	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	96 to 97 p. share.
£1,200,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	47 to 48 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,400 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	785 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	175 to 180 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	145 p. s.
110,000	2,000	200	......	House and Land Investment Co. ,.	45 per share
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	840 p. sh
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	700 per share.
24,120,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,190 p. sh.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	all	5 p ct	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	223 per sh.
	£20	£1s	5 p ct	Do. New £20 shares	No quotations.
	£20	£2	5 p ct	Do.	
	£100	all	5 p ct	Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co......	

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	4 months' sight...	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 7/8d. to 2s.
Do. Documents ...	4 Do. do. ...	2s. 0⅛d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100 to 100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99¾.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	98¾.
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	Demand ...	230 nominal.
China House Bills ...	60 days sight ...	247.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	9 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	Rs. 88½
,, ,, Sicca ,, Loan 1832-33	91
,, ,, Co.'s ,, ,, 1835-36	88½
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1842-43	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	103½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	103
Five and a half per cent.	110¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	225
Carolus	226
Mexican Dollars	220
German Crowns	219
Five-Franc Pieces	223
Bar Silver	109
Gold Leaf	16-1-0
Bar Gold 10 oz English	16-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

OLD.

	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned	290 to 295
Dhollera Bhownuggur	255 to 260
Surat Broach	245 to 250
Comrawuttee Akote	250 to 255
Khandeish Barsee	230 to 235
Compta	285 to 290
Vingorla	275 to 280
Veeraval	190 to 210

NEW.

Comrawuttee Akote	295 to 300
Khandeish Barsee	285 to 290
Dhollera Bhownuggur	300 to 305
Hingunghaut	312 to 315
Broach	300 to 305
Veeraval	260 to 285

Ready Sales............ 300 Candies.
For Future Delivery, 800 Candies.
Market quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Gayer, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Bean, Surgeon J., Civil Surgeon, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

Forde, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 16.

Macnaughten, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Swanson, Captain F., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Poona.

Turner, Lieutenant S. G., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Downing, Lieutenant C., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

Aitken, Colonel, Royal Artillery, Inspector General of Ordnance, on duty, to Belgaum.

Belcher, Assistant Surgeon J. W., Royal Horse Artilley, on duty, to England.

Walter, Lieutenant W., V. C., Staff Corps, on duty, to Sawunt Warree.

Powell, Colonel, 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Baroda.

Hornett, Captain 97th Foot, on duty, to Kurrachee.

Holberton, Captain T. N., on duty, to Kirkee.

Fullerton, Lieutenant H. M., 1st or Grenadier Regiment N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th February 1867.

EXCHANGE.

Captain R. G. T. Stevenson, Second Squadron Officer 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, and Captain A. W. Macnaughten Second Squadron Officer Poona Horse, are permitted to exchange appointments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant F. M. Hunter, 106th Foot, has qualified as a Surveyor.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.			
16	Tilly (s)	Platts	Cochin, Feb. 9.
17	Khimjee Odowjee	Thompson	Bassadore, Jan. 31.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Surat, Feb. 15.
	Lord Elphinstone (s)	Stretton	Malabar Coast.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.			
16	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Tolputt	Malabar Coast.
	Kate Swanton	Nacoda	Judda and Hoodeida.
	Calcutta	Jupp	Liverpool.
	Cowasjee Jehangeer	Greig	London via Kurrachee
	Garibaldi	Brandt	Rangoon
	Lady Milton	Davis	Maulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Coldstream*, W. Q. Kennedy, bound to Havre.
Ship *Mistress of the Seas*, G. Loggett, bound to Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

We have to report a slight reaction during the past week, shippers having fully supplied themselves with tonnage for the time being. New Cotton is also coming forward very slowly and shippers will find some difficulty in completing their engagements within the time specified.

The following fixtures are reported since our last.

For Liverpool.—The *Channel Light* at £2 7s. 6d. March and April shipment. The *Isabella Kerr* has secured a part cargo of Cotton for March loading at £2 5s. The *Merrie England* and *Sawley Chludow* at £2 March loading, and the *Robert Seddon* to arrive at £1 17s. 6d. and the *Dalkeith* a full cargo to be completed by the 15th March at 30s. to 32s. 6d. per ton.

For London.—The *Tweed* has been chartered by Government for the conveyance of the 97th Regiment from Kurrachee to Plymouth at £26 10s. per head, securing Cotton and other measurement goods at £1 10s. per ton.

The following are to-day's rates to United Kingdom.

For London..	Cotton	... £1 10 0
	Seeds.	... £1 0 0
For Liverpool	Cotton	... £1 15 0 to £2 0 0
	Seeds	... £1 15 0
Gums, &c.		... £1 5 0

Bombay Saturday Review, Feb. 16.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MESSRS. LINDLEY and WARREN have THIS DAY removed their STUDIO to No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

MY WIFE, VICTORIA ANN GRANT, having voluntarily and without just cause left my protection, I will not be answerable for any DEBTS she may contract from THIS DAY (18th February).
GEORGE WARWICK GRANT.

THE ASSAULT OF ARMS at Monsieur Poulin's Establishment, (Messrs. Sassoon's Buildings), will take place THIS AFTERNOON at five o'clock. Tickets, Rs. 4, to be had at ROSSELET & Co., and FAVRE, LEUBHA & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo now remaining on board the Ship "SAINT BERNARD," from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
RUTTONJEE EDULJEE.

MR. J. F. B. TINLING, A GRADUATE OF CAMBRIDGE, now on a tour amongst the Educated Natives of India, will (D. V.) give an ADDRESS, in the MONEY SCHOOL (facing the Esplanade), THIS EVENING (MONDAY) at eight o'clock. *Subject*—"Christ and Bramhoism."

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION).—SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to attend at the Office of the undersigned on SATURDAY, 23rd instant, at twelve o'clock, to receive the Liquidators' Report for the past year.
2, Nesbit Lane. LAURENCE ROBERTSON.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that an arrangement has been made with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, whereby a Third Class Passenger Train will leave Bandora and Mahim for Byculla and Boree Bunder at 4-30 A. M. daily on and after the 20th instant.
J. R. DUXBURY, Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 15th February 1867.

GAZETTE STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Proprietor of the BOMBAY GAZETTE, having made large additions to the Stock in Trade, is prepared to execute all kinds of Typographic and Lithographic Printing with the greatest despatch.

Show Boards designed in Colours and Gold, and adapted for exhibition at Railway Stations.
Ball Programmes of the newest designs.
Bills of Lading.
Bills of Exchange.
Bankers' and Merchants' Cheques.
Circulars and every description of Commercial and other Printing.
Plans, Maps, &c., Lithographed in as many colours as may be required.
Account Books of all kinds Printed, Paged, Ruled, and Bound.
Advertisements received for Indian Travellers' Guide.
Contracts entered into for advertising at the Railway Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

Parties who have contracted with the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette Press* for the privilege of placing placards at the Stations of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, are requested to forward their Placards to the Manager *Bombay Gazette Press* that arrangements may be completed for having the same suspended at the Stations agreed upon.

A number of Placards has been already received but are delayed until others in course of preparation have been sent in.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1867.

THERE will be a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRIENDLY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Bombay, at the Office of the Secretaries, on MONDAY the 25th instant at three o'clock, for the following business:—
I. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 31st December 1866.
II. To consider what steps should be taken with reference to carrying on the business of the Company.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February 1867. Secretaries.

G. NICOLL & Co. beg to inform the Inhabitants of Bombay and Mofussil that they are in receipt of the following NEW GOODS:—
Ex Steamer *Fumana*.
Ladies' Croquet Boots in Kid and Morocco.
White Jean and Cashmere Boots without Heels.
Gentlemen's Croquet Boots in Kid and Morocco.
Kid with Patent Golosh Boot, (Dress).
Buckskins Boots and Shoes, superior quality.
Rackett Shoes in Canvas with India Rubber Soles.
Patent Tie and Imitation Tie Shoes.
TERMS—CASH.
No. 24, Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co.

NATIONAL HOTEL.—The PROPRIETORS of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have opened this Hotel for the accommodation of the public. The Hotel is fitted up and furnished in a most complete manner, and no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable establishment. The Bed Rooms and Sitting Room are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description.

Tiffins are always ready between the hours of 12 and 4 daily, and Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with Dinners and Suppers either in the Dining Hall or Private Rooms.

A first class Billiard is also provided.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort.

WINES, &c.—The undersigned beg to give NOTICE that they have been appointed Agents for the SALE of the undermentioned brands of WINES, &c.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE now on hand—"CARTE BLANCHE."
Sole Agents for Western India,
PASSMORE & Co.

PREVERAND DeSONNEVILLE of BORDEAUX shortly expected, orders now being registered—"PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDIES."
Sole Agents for Western India,
PASSMORE & Co.

E. J. ZIMMERMAN & Co., of FRANKFORT shortly expected, orders now being registered—"ALEXANDRA MOSELLE."
Sole Agents for Western India,
PASSMORE & Co.

E. J. BRAND & Co., of London—"CROWN SHERRIES."
Agents,
PASSMORE & Co.

ALSO ON HAND,
Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen. Chateau La Tour Gueyrand Rs. 16 per dozen, and following RHINE WINES to arrive: NIERSTIEN, HOCKHEIM, RUDESHEIM, STEINWEIN (Bocksbeutal) SPARKLIN HOCK, &c. &c.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 18th February 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the valuable ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS, purchased by the Government of India after the fall of Delhi, consisting of Rare Works in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu, on various subjects, will, under instructions from Government, be publicly sold by Messrs. MACKENZIE, LYALL and COMPANY, to the highest bidders, at the Madrissa College, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 25th instant.

Catalogues of the Manuscripts may be seen at the Bombay Secretariat, General Department.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—Ready Money and a Deposit of 25 per cent, to be made on each lot, if required, at the time of Sale. All lots bought by any one purchaser to be taken delivery of at the same time, and to be considered as forming one lot or purchase.

2nd.—All lots bought by one purchaser, and forming one lot or purchase as above mentioned, the prices of which do not in the aggregate exceed Rupees 50, must be paid for before delivery of the same will be granted.

3rd.—On all sums interest will be charged, from the day of sale, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum where credit is allowed.

4th.—All lots to be at the risk and expense of the purchaser from the time of sale, and to be removed by him with all faults and errors of description within three days (after which delivery no objection as to quantity or quality can be admitted), and such as remain at the expiration of that period will be re-sold on the first convenient and favourable opportunity thereafter in the sole discretion of the Auctioneers, and either by public or private sale, without notice,—the first purchaser being held liable for any diminution in price arising on such re-sale, together with all commission and charges, and to forfeit any advantage; and that the loss on such re-sale, including such commission and charges, shall and may be sued for and recovered in a Court of Law.
F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.
General Dept., Bombay Castle, 16th February 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance		Weight not exceeding			Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	20 Tolah	50 Tolahs.	100 Tol hs.	
		Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines and under.............................Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
NO. IV. VOL II.
WILL BE
PUBLISHED ON THE 19th INST.

ILLUSTRATIONS:
CARTOON.—Our Artist's Sketch of the Kennery trip,
HALF SHEET—The ingenious Mr. Jones.
QUARTER SHEET—Our Sentimental Contributor.
D. P. W.
Cause and Effect.
Cupid and Valentine; and other Vignettes.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 28	LAHORE	Feb. 6
AGRA	Feb. 12	LONDON	Jan. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb 13	MAURITIUS	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Feb. 11
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Feb. 9	MEERUT	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Feb. 11	OOTACAMUND	Feb. 2
CAPE	Dec. 19	OUDH	Jan. 26
CEYLON	Jan. 31	PENANG	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Feb. 1
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE	Feb. 12	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1867.

WE had hitherto contented ourselves by supposing that European Protestant education in Bombay had reached its lowest ebb, but we find that in this we were sadly in error. While we have been looking forward to new efforts being made for educating European children, it turns out that the deficiency of schools is to be made more apparent and more disgraceful by the collapse of one or more of these useful institutions. We are concerned to hear of the permanent closure of Mr. E. Stocqueler's School in the Fort, in consequence of that gentleman's failing health, which has rendered a residence in India unsafe. This school promised well, and was largely attended by the children of respectable Europeans, who are now placed in the pitiable plight of being destitute of education, and who must we suppose be permitted to grow up in ignorance. Our own experience persuades us that a Protestant School in the Fort for boys would be fitly supported, and, if only a little help was given to a master at starting, success would be certain. But from all we can perceive regarding European Protestant education in Bombay, even that little help is not to be expected. The European educational movement in Bombay is at present floating in mid air, or else is represented by the interesting advertisements in the *Powla* which speak of contemplated schools. People have waited for the promised "High School" on the Esplanade, and they wait in vain, for, as far as we can perceive, there is a dead-lock in that movement, which seems to have been intended as an accompaniment to the Great Bombay Exhibition of 1864. There seems to be no doubt that the Fort is the best situation for a public school; for, although there are but few residents in this quarter of the city, the conveniences for reaching the Fort and returning are numerous enough and within the reach of all: and this has been partially proved by Mr. Stocqueler's late school, which was tolerably well supplied with scholars, and in a very short time. We commend this consideration to those who may yet attempt to establish a school for European children if they should desire to see it self-supporting.

We have also heard that it is the intention of the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education to close the Protestant School at Mazagon, which was not long ago opened near the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. A school may be closed for the want of scholars and the want of inducement, or it may fail because of the operations of a rival institution. The Roman Catholic educationists have found no difficulty in drawing a very large number of scholars to their fine school not far distant from the school of the Bombay Diocesan Board. In the matter of European education in Bombay the Roman Catholic educationists carry everything before them, and by their success have so astonished the Protestant educationists, who are represented by a Diocesan Board, as to leave them powerless to do anything until their wonder has subsided. Perhaps they would gladly receive instruction from the Roman Catholic educationists "how to do it," how to collect children together, how to induce parents to send them to receive instruction, how to build schools, and how to maintain them after they are built. We know of no disgrace which would be more complete than the disgrace of finding that the only Christian children in Bombay who could not read even their Bibles, were the children of European Protestants. And it is to this disgrace that European education is fast hastening; a disgrace which we desire to avert. It must be somebody's duty to stir in the matter.

There has also been a rumour abroad for some time past that the Indo-British Institution at Sonapore,—another Protestant Institution—must soon be brought to a "wind-up" in consequence of failing funds. It appears that the Committee have found such great demands made upon the institution by the children of the poor, that they have felt themselves constrained to grant free admission to as many children as the schools would contain. In doing this their benevolence has exceeded their discretion, for they have gathered together not only a greater number of children than they can support, but have even admitted children who had no claim to be considered Indo-Britons. The children of purely native Christians—butlers, confectioners, and others, have been allowed to enter the Institution on trifling monthly payments, or without payments at all, and have become a burden on the funds. That they are no longer a burden on the funds of the Institution is because the funds have become exhausted, and, as we learn, the charity is at present subsisting on a fund to which it can lay no manner of claim. Public support has fallen in an alarming manner, and the Committee appear to be at their wits' end for continuing the Institution. We would advise them as a last resort to place themselves in communication with the Senior Magistrate and Superintendent of Police before the time arrives for turning the children into the street to subsist upon their ingenuity. We must condemn the folly of filling the schools without ascertaining how the children were to be supported. At one time the personal efforts and influence of the founder of the Institution were a power in themselves to secure subscriptions, but now the schools appear to be going the way of all Protestant education in Bombay—a subject for which nobody cares. Surely this is no good evidence of our civilization? Feeling and even honour must be dead where indifference to education prevails.

We have so frequently considered the subject of Protestant education in these columns that we have become positively sick of it, especially as we can only write in condemnation of the disgraceful state of it which is allowed to prevail. We should have refrained from inflicting another measure of opinion on our readers on so mournful a theme, but instead of improvement matters are becoming more aggravated day by day, and the intelligence of the closure of one good school, the intended closure of another, and the probable collapse of an extensive and benevolent institution give us no choice but that of calling attention once more to a state of things quite unheard of in Christendom. An effort must once more be made to avoid the disgrace which threatens. We should like to ascertain the number of Christian children in Bombay. We believe this information was supplied to Government not very long ago, and was distinguished into Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian. If we can obtain this we shall endeavour to ascertain the numbers under education in the different denominations, and endeavour also to learn the numbers that are without instruction. It must be remembered that the failure of one Institution, such as the Indo-British, must have an injurious effect on the other Protestant Institutions, such as those at Byculla and Mahim.

The other Indian Presidency cities must be lost in amazement at the statements we are compelled to make regarding European Protestant education in Bombay.

THE small section from Sindee to Nagpore of the Nagpore extension of the G. I. P. Railway is to be opened on Wednesday. A large party of gentlemen has been invited to be present on the occasion, and a special train will leave Bombay at half past eleven on Tuesday morning, reaching Nagpore in time for the luncheon which the Company will provide for its guests on Wednesday. A special train will return to Bombay on the afternoon of Thursday, arriving here on the following day. The capital of the Central Provinces is now in complete connection with the great commercial emporium of Western India, and the heart of Mr. Temple, the energetic Commissioner of the Central Provinces, may therefore rejoice and be glad.

A MEMORIAL is being circulated for signature, praying for the commutation of the capital sentence passed upon Peters at the Criminal Sessions just held. The memorial sets forth as the grounds on which the commutation is asked that the evidence of the sepoy who swore he recognised Peters as one of the three men who ran past him from the house where the murder was committed could not be depended upon, that the Judge had animadverted on the evidence of that witness and that the European constable who apprehended Peters did not see the sepoy for half an hour afterwards. It also urges that it is probable that Peters' story was true about his having been sleeping out of doors, and having been roused by a policeman on hearing a cry of murder, and that his clothes being with him supported this story, because the other men who had come direct from the house where the crime was perpetrated left their clothes behind them and ran away half undressed; and further, that he had hitherto borne a respectable character, while his connection with the other prisoners, especially with Wilson, on the night of the murder, was not clearly traced. The memorial, we believe, was first put in the hands of the jurors who heard the case, to allow them to sign it if they were so disposed, and afterwards it was circulated among the general public. It will forthwith be presented to Government.

WE are requested to draw attention in our local columns to the announcement that Mr. J. F. B. Tinling—a young English gentleman now on a tour of Christian philanthropy among the educated natives of India—will address the representatives of that class to-night in the Money School. Mr. Tinling, we understand, has no connection whatever with any missionary body, and he has undertaken the work in which he is now engaged as a labour of pure missionary love, and out of his own private resources. Such missionary effort belongs to another age than this. Mr. Tinling is a graduate of the Cambridge University, and he has for some months been addressing the educated natives of Madras, Calcutta and the North-West Provinces. The journals on the other side of India speak in somewhat extravagant, but we have reason to know, well merited praise of Mr. Tinling's eloquence and earnestness; and whatever success he may have had in the Benighted City or among the Baboos of Calcutta, we have seen only one opinion expressed regarding his eloquence and impressiveness.

A CONSERVATIVE ministry by the inherent nature of things can have no real stomach for reform, and Mr. Disraeli, in announcing his intention to deal with the question of extending the franchise, acknowledges that the spirit which last year's debates aroused will not again be laid to rest except by a large addition of working men to the voting power of the nation, or by some political sleight of hand which will produce an appearance of change, without, if possible, effecting any. Mr. Disraeli, who is probably now beyond political education, is not to be expected to follow the great example of Sir Robert Peel in the discussions on the corn laws, and open his eyes to the great needs of his time, and he will aim at keeping England, if he can, under the government of the landlords and capitalists. Being an adept at political jugglery, his reform measure will therefore be nothing else than a piece of legerdemain, in which, while fixing nominally a lower voting qualification, he will shuffle about his electoral boundaries and arrangements in a manner to nullify the enforced generosity of himself and his party. He was bound, after the defeat of Government in June last on Lord Dunkellin's amendment, to adopt a rating instead of a clear yearly rental qualification on the basis of his franchise, but that really means nothing, for the merits or demerits of his measure will rest on the amount of qualification proposed. It is true that Earl Russel's Ministry resigned on the very small question of rating *versus* rental, but that involved no point of vital reform whatever. In fact, Lord Russel was at one time so indifferent to it that his Reform Bills of 1852 and 1854 were both based on a rating franchise which six months ago was so obnoxious to his Cabinet that they exchanged places with the Opposition rather than accept it. The question of what the rating franchise was to be fixed at, was never before the House at all. Mr. Disraeli has adroitly kept the country in the dark as to the idea of Government on this, the radical point of every Reform Bill. It will be observed that he is to proceed with the measure by resolution, as was done during the passing of the Indian Act of 1858.

THE leaders of the Reform Demonstrations have acted wisely in not beseiging the House of Commons with petitions and petitioners on the 12th inst. as was first intimated. Had they done so, the peace of the city would have been broken and the revolutionary spirit of the working classes would have flamed abroad from the Channel to the Forth, postponing parliamentary reform for another generation, if not breaking out into actual violence. The *Times* had denounced the concentration upon the House of Commons of masses of people under the guise of presenting petitions as illegal and dangerous and destructive of the liberty of the House, and the *ipse dixit* of the *Times* in such a strain is enough for the country squires and railway directors who compose the lower house of Parliament. The rule of the capitalists is rapidly converting England into another Ireland, and the Conservative party whose function it is to work the drag on the wheels of the national coach should open their eyes to the fact. The appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into Trades' Unions is chiefly the consequence of the new transformation of these unions into engines of tremendous political power. No Government can now re-enact the anti-combination laws which were abrogated half a century ago, and the only means of disarming the Trades' Unions of their political power, until some new vital question effecting industry arises, is to put the working classes in possession of the franchise.

THE very meagre analysis of the French Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers, is enough to tantalise without gratifying us. The empire is still "peace" at least until the Exhibition is over, for it is impossible for jealous and incredulous Englishmen to believe that peace and the proposed extraordinary increase of the French Army to a million and a quarter of men, on which the Emperor still insists in the face of the general dissatisfaction of the nation, are compatible things. If the Emperor, as the telegraphic abridgment of his speech would seem to imply, hinted at a European Congress on the affairs of Turkey taking as the basis of it the preservation of Turkey as a European power, his immense military reserves will add mightily to French influence in the deliberations of Congress. The Eastern question is a standing menace to the peace of Europe, and the signal for its solution by a European war may be the very Congress of the European powers which the Emperor yearns for. The summary omits all reference to the recent restriction laid upon the right of debate in the legislative body and the law affecting the right of meeting and of speech which were recently announced by telegraph in a very unsatisfactory way. We are curious to see how M. Theirs and the Opposition will comport themselves under the new law limiting their oratory in reference to the speech from the throne to mere interrogations.

THE *Pioneer*:—We hear that a movement is on foot among the shareholders, principally native, of the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, to quash the London Agency and remove the Head Office of the Bank to India again. There is a certain form of liquidation to be gone through before such a measure, if determined on, can be effected, although not much more than a matter of form. Mr. Parry, the Chief Manager, is understood to object to the reversal of the Bank's present policy, and so far as his reluctance may spring from personal grounds, it is quite intelligible. We have reason to believe, however, that a reversion to the old order of things will obtain at no distant date.

THE *Englishman*:—On Saturday, (9th inst.) a contemporary gave currency to a rumour of "a startling and very significant character," to the effect that "Lord Cranborne had come down in sledge-hammer style on Sir John Lawrence," and had preached him a stern, and most discourteous sermon, on the duties of his high position. Report made the Secretary of State say "Sir John Lawrence ought to have kept himself well-informed of what took place in Orissa," and that, instead of receiving and recording the "now known-to-be unreliable assurances" of the Local Government, he should have interfered actively and potentially; not even shrinking from the grave responsibility of "superseding the action of the Bengal Authorities," by a more effective agency. The rumour unfortunately lacks the only element needful to make it important, and that is—truth. We have good reason to believe that no such despatch has been addressed to the Viceroy or received by him.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 9TH FEB., MORNING, (*via Russia.*)

It is announced that Colonel Henry Marion Durand and Mr. William Muir, Secretary of the Foreign Department, have been appointed Knight Commanders of the Star of India.

The *Times* of to-day contains an article on the Famine in Orissa, and again urges the prosecution of irrigation works as an effectual remedy for the future.

A Royal Commission has been appointed to enquire into Trades' Unions.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

APPREHENSION OF FENIAN RIOTS AT CHESTER.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TO BOMBAY.

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY, NOON.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government purposed proceeding with the Reform question by resolution. He said it would be proposed to base the franchise on a rating qualification, but did not mention the precise limits at which that qualification would be fixed. A *division* (? revision) of the *through* (? Borough) boundaries was also to be proposed, but he said that no Borough would be wholly disfranchised.

The *Times* this morning, in writing on the debate, strongly condemns Mr. Disraeli's speech.

The Reform Demonstration which took place yesterday at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, and in Trafalgar Square, passed off quietly. The number of persons present was less than at the meeting in December.

Some *aproyden* (? apprehension) exists of *runts* (? riots) at Chester; several hundred persons, supposed to be Fenians, having assembled from different parts of England, some troops have consequently been despatched to that city.

Formal notice has been given to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to terminate their present contract to carry the India and China mails, in order to make arrangement for the new weekly mail to Bombay.

Earl Cranborne has stated that Government have passed no order on Sir John Lawrence's decision as to the rights of the ryots (in Oude?), and added that the matter was still under consideration. A despatch on the subject will shortly appear.

LONDON, 13TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

Advices from Constantinople state that some modifications are to be made in the Turkish Ministry.

The sixth squadron of French Cavalry has been restored.

The Fenians have now left Chester and the city is quiet.

Sixty-seven arrests of Fenians have been made in Dublin.

Latest telegraphic advices from New York state that General Banks and other leaders of the Republican party, urge a *comprime* (? compromise) with President Johnson.

Imply (?) Chambers prorogued.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market came unintelligible. Fair Dhollera 11¼d.

The Bombay mail of the 29th ultimo reached uez on the 11th instant.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

LONDON 14TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

Advices from Paris state that the French Chambers were opened to-day.

The Emperor's speech on the occasion states that recent changes in Italy and Germany had paved the way for the union of European States into one Confederation; and His Majesty was conscious of the influence France had exercised in procuring peace.

Referring to the disturbances in Candia, the Emperor expressed his belief that existing troubles would cease if the great European Powers would act in concert, in order to bring about a state of things, which would satisfy the legitimate wishes of Christians in Turkey, preserve the rights of the Sultan, and at the same time prevent dangerous complications in Europe.

With reference to the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, His Majesty stated that France could not permit damagogue conspiracies to threaten the temporal power of the Pope.

The relations of France with England were daily becoming more intimate and His Majesty retained a firm conviction in the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

The Emperor concluded his speech by referring to the proposed reforms and reorganization of the army, and said he placed confidence in the patriotic good sense of the people.

OUTBREAK OF THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 14TH FEB, AFTERNOON.

An outbreak of the Fenians has taken place at Killarney.

The Italian Chambers have been dissolved.

NEW YORK, 14TH FEB.

Advices from Washington state that Congress has passed the Bill admitting Nebraska into the Union over the veto of President Johnson.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill establishing martial law in the South.

BOMBAY.

THE B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Yamuna* was hauled into the Government Dock yesterday.

HIS HIGHNESS the Raja of Bhownuggur, it is stated, intends to stay in Bombay till the arrival of the new Governor.

MR. R. MARSHALL and Mr. R. F. Quirk proceeded on Friday last by the British ship *Ethel*, Captain Cameron, to Liverpool.

WE are requested by the acting Senior Magistrate to acknowledge the receipt of one small parcel from "Scotchman in Colaba," for the destitute Europeans.

MR. GEORGE BERKLEY and Mr. George Rushton proceeded on Thursday last to Sholapore, to inspect all the works on the southern portion of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Koolburga.

NARAYEN BHUGWAN PEDNAKER, a pointsman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was sentenced on Saturday last to four months' imprisonment by the acting Chief Magistrate.

THE annual public meeting of the supporters of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage is to be held in the Free Church at half-past 5 o'clock this evening. The presence of all interested is invited.

THE British ship *Khimjee Odowjee*, Captain R. H. Thompson, which arrived yesterday from Bassadore, reports that on her present voyage, on Feb. 3rd, she spoke with the brig *Jumna*, in lat. 25.39 north, long. 57.33 east.

MISS MARY CARPENTER visited the Parsee Girls' School in the Fort on Friday last, and the High Court on Saturday, where she was accommodated with a chair on the Bench of the large Court, where the criminal business was being disposed of by Mr. Justice Westropp.

THE B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Tilly*, Captain H. T. Platts, arrived on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast with the following passengers:—Messrs L. Fander, C. Maclean, C. A. Stuart, F. A. Bradford, R. S. Pelly, J. B. Ribble, J. Nichols, and Colonel Forde, R. A.

THE British ship *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, Captain J. G. Greig, sailed on Saturday last for London via Kurrachee, with the following officers and troops:—Captain Harnett, 97th Foot; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Belcher, Royal Horse Artillery; and a number of other officers and troops will embark from Kurrachee for London.

CHUTOORBHOOJ DEWJEE and Woola Dhurumsey were charged before the acting Senior Magistrate on Saturday last, with assaulting a Bhattia lad, and, on being convicted, the prisoners were fined in the sum of rupees fifty each; and at the same time were bound over in their own recognizance in the sum of rupees five hundred to keep the peace towards the prosecutor.

THE Rev. Duncan Macpherson delivered a lecture, one of a course on University studies, on Friday evening, in the Free General Assembly's Institution, on "The Philosophy of John Stuart Mill." There was a large audience of young natives, who listened very attentively to the discourse, which was well adapted to stimulate them in their studies.

THE following passengers proceeded on Saturday last by the B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Sir John Lawrence*, Captain T. B. Tolputt, to the Malabar Coast:—

For Vingorla—Colonel Aitken, Lieut. W. Walter, Mr. T. V. Turner, and Lieut. H. M. Fullerton.
For Rutnagherry—Mr. J. L. Lushington.
For Goa—Mr. S. Tyabjee and Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee.
For Tellicherry.—Mr. Prescott.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday at the Morgue touching the death of Ooma Dhondee, a bullock-cart driver. About 5 P. M. on Friday last, the deceased was seen driving his cart, laden with bales of cotton, near Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's house in the Fort, and was going towards Colaba. He was standing in the place where cartmen generally sit to drive, and suddenly lost his balance and fell down in front of the wheels, one of which passed over him. He died on the way to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICTS.—The four criminals under sentence of death, for the murder of the Marwarrees in Khojah Street, it is expected will undergo the extreme penalty of the law on the 1st proximo. We understand that the Roman Catholic clergy (to which persuasion the convicts belong) pay them prolonged visits daily; they have also been visited during the past week by several gentlemen who take an interest in their sad condition. The wretched men appear, however, to be more serious and resigned than they were, though as far as it is known none of them have expressed any inclination to confess the fearful crime of which they have been convicted, or the justice of the sentence passed upon them.

THE first Criminal Sessions of 1867 were brought to a termination on Saturday afternoon, after a sitting of thirteen days, Mr. Justice Westropp presiding; the special jury's duties were more than usually irksome, as in two cases tried before them they were detained in Court three days and two nights. The jail delivery resulted in four prisoners being sentenced to death, one to 10 years' transportation, one 7 years, one three years rigorous imprisonment, one 2 years, one 19 months and 30 stripes, two 18 months, three 16 months, nine 12 months, six 9 months, three 6 months, and nine prisoners were acquitted. Of the above five Europeans and nineteen natives will be sent to the House of Correction from the Common Gaol this morning to undergo their sentences.

IT is quite a relief in these liquidating and winding up times to hear of a joint stock company paying dividends, that it is it with extreme satisfaction we periodically announce the division of profit to the shareholders of Treacher & Company (Limited.) At their general meeting held on Saturday last, it was resolved to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum for the latter six months of the year ending 30th September last, making with the interim dividend previously given a gross profit of eight per cent. per annum, besides giving to the Company's employés a bonus of half a month's salary, and adding some Rs. 6,161 to the general floating reserve funds, otherwise an undivided profit account. The amount of business done by the Company and their cash takings, are also most favourable. We congratulate the shareholders on their safe and profitable investments.

FROM papers in the Editor's Room of the Secretariate it appears that the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, addressed a communication on the 22nd January to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, inviting the co-operation of His Excellency the Governor in Council in raising funds for the relief of those who are suffering from the famine in Orissa. A great deal of correspondence bearing on the subject accompanies this communication, and the object in view is stated in a letter from the Bengal Government to the Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta. The Chamber is invited to give its "co-operation and assistance in raising by public subscription in this country the funds necessary for the support of the destitute and helpless poor of Orissa during the next nine months and for making provision for the orphans. Over and above the expenditure of last year in relief operations it is estimated that the charge on the public revenues this year on account of loss on the importation of rice, remission of revenue, and expenditure on local public works, will not be less than twenty lakhs of rupees. A further outlay of ten lakhs of rupees is required for the gratuitous support of the helpless poor and the maintenance of the orphans; and it is towards these latter objects that the Government desire to appeal to the charity of the public." The Secretary of the Bombay Government, on 14th February acknowledges receipt of the communication from Bengal, and forwards certain correspondence, stating also "that a sum of Rs. 1,81,321-3-9 has already been remitted to Calcutta to relieve the distress prevalent in Orissa and Bengal, out of which Rs. 42,641-15-7 were collected from Government officials."

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the first number of the *Indian Travellers' Guide*, published at the press of the *Bombay Gazette*. It contains the fare and time tables of the Indian railways; steam boat, dawk, bullock trains and transit companies; the routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, and Western India; and has a map showing the directions of the railways and chief roads. Being specially intended for travellers passing through Bombay, it has also some useful remarks on the manner and cost of living in that city. The matter of the Guide extends over more than a hundred pages, is very neatly and clearly printed, and such as cannot fail to find favour with travellers either on the west or east side of India. The Guide would be still more useful, however, if the map were somewhat fuller, and more neatly executed.—*Madras Times*.

A MISSING LEGACY.—Among our selections will be found the report of a speech delivered by the late R. W. Bro. James Burnes, Provincial Grand Master of Western India under Scotland, at a Lodge meeting in Calcutta in 1840, when he stated that about thirty years before a sea-faring brother had left a legacy of £3,000 for Masonic charitable purposes. The *Indian Freemasons' Friend* inquires whether we can enlighten him on the subject. We regret that we cannot do more than assure him that some of the oldest Masons in Bombay recollect the circumstance, but what efforts have been made for recovering the money from Government, we have not been able to trace further than that R. W. Bro. Burnes after his return to Bombay, and subsequently R. W. Bro. Cartwright and others interested themselves, but without success. The records of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India may throw some light on the matter; but we doubt whether any of the records of the English Lodge *Benevolent*, which was in existence in Bombay (some fifty years ago), are to be found. It is our humble opinion that as the legacy was left in India for Masonic charitable purposes, the Government will not entertain any applications for the money unless they are satisfied that a charitable institution is in existence in Bombay. It is now about fifty-six years since this legacy was left, and as capital doubles itself every fourteen years at 4 per cent. interest, it must now amount to about Rs. 1,20,000. What a world of good can be done with the interest alone! It would maintain 20 widows and support and educate 20 orphans of Masons annually. We dare say that ere this the money has been absorbed in the Imperial Treasury, but if a charitable institution was started, even at this late date, under the auspices of the rulers of the Craft, and a proper representation made to Government, they would readily transfer the accumulated amount to the trustees of the Masonic institution, and permit the interest alone to be devoted to purely Masonic charitable purposes. We are not competent enough to discuss the pros and cons of such an intricate subject, but we have many of the learned of the land who are members of the Order, and who are deeply interested in the matter. We would therefore respectfully suggest to the District Grand Master under England R. W. Bro G. Taylor, the Provincial Grand Master under Scotland R. W. Bro. R. B. Barton, both Barristers of some standing, R. W. Bro. the Hon. J. Gibbs, the Deputy District Grand Master, and a Judge of the High Court, to call a meeting of all the learned Barristers and Solicitors who are members of the Order, as also the Masters of all Lodges in Bombay, appoint a committee to collect information on this important subject, discuss the matter in all its bearings, and endeavour to remove the impediment that has so long prevented the benevolent intentions of our departed Brother being carried out.—*Masonic Record of Western India.*

THE members of the Byculla Club have given not a few banquets to persons of note during the time the Club has been in existence, but with the exception of the great dinner given to Sir Charles Napier in 1851, when Sir William Yardley presided, there has been no finer banquet given in the Club rooms than that of last Thursday evening, nor any guest so deserving of one as he who was honoured on the occasion. The arrangements were all in excellent taste, and the proceedings passed off to admiration. Disappointment will perhaps be felt at the narrowness of the programme as regards the speaking—but what was done was really well done. The chairman was still suffering from a severe cold and laboured under the serious disadvantage of speaking with a husky and broken voice—but he spoke with his usual ease, neatness, and grace, and in his speech brought out very nicely some personal traits of Sir Bartle Frere that had not been referred to by any of the speakers at the public meeting. The speech of Sir Bartle Frere himself was elegant of course, and interesting, but subdued withal, and too much in a mere Club key to our taste; probably he may have reserved what he has to say regarding the public acts of his administration for the reply he will make to the public address which will soon be formally presented to him. The speech of Sir Joseph Arnould, the *Gazette* says, "surprised and delighted all who heard it." We participated in the delight but not in the surprise, for we heard "words in season" spoken with rare felicity and power by the same person, not long since. The toast of the "Civil Service" has rarely had such justice done to it. The matter and the manner of Sir Joseph Arnould's speech were alike admirable; and we hope with our contemporary that, having cast off the cloak of reserve in which he has so long been enveloped, he will now come forward on fitting occasions "to raise the tone and style" of our local oratory.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

THE Duc D'Alençon, second son of the Duc de Nemours, and about the same age as our own Prince Alfred, arrived in Bombay from the Punjab on Monday last, and proceeded to Europe by the mail on Thursday. The Duc has been making a tour in the East as far as Java, and on his return homewards took the opportunity of having a bird's eye view of as much of India as could be seen from railway carriages, steam boats and dak journeyings between Calcutta and Bombay, by the route of the North West, the Punjab, and Sind. During his short stay amongst us he was the guest of Sir Bartle Frere, and made the most of his time in seeing the few "lions" Bombay has to show to strangers. On Tuesday afternoon, in the company of His Excellency the Governor, and family, the Duc spent about an hour and a half in examining the natural products and curiosities exhibited in the Government Museum; and the interesting collection of coins and Indian antiquities &c., belonging to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, with all of which he seemed greatly pleased and interested. By the way the Committee of Management of the Asiatic Society ought to be stirred up to do something in the way of cataloguing and arranging the antiquities. As things are at present, this portion of the collections is in a state anything but creditable to a learned Society. Even Dr. Wilson himself must be at a loss to say "Who's who" amongst his interesting [illegible] Hindoo deities, as they are now scattered about in the corners and on the floors of the Society's rooms.—*Id.*

THE DHOBIE TALAO MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest concerning the death of Rama Gunnak, a labourer in the scavenging department of the Municipality, who was found murdered on the night of the 7th inst., in a lane at Dhobie Talao, was resumed on Saturday last at the Coroner's office, when two more witnesses were examined,

Bhageer Sudanand said: I am a labourer in the scavenging department, and live in the gully off Marine Lane. I knew the deceased and lived in his house. I last saw him alive at 6 o'clock on the 7th inst. He was then going up a staircase of a house where a man called Ittoo at present lives. He did not see Ittoo that evening. I have had no conversation with the deceased. I did not observe whether he had any gold or silver ornaments on his person. I did not see him again. The place where he was found lying is not in the same lane as the house into which I saw him going.

Dr. Isidore Lyon, sworn? I am an Assistant Surgeon in Her Majesty's Bombay Army and Chemical Analyser to Government, and live at Byculla. On the 11th inst., at 3-30 P. M. I received from the hands of Inspector McIntyre four parcels marked and labelled. I examined the articles thus labelled and succeeded in detecting stains of blood on a pair of white trowsers contained in the first parcel. The stains were few in number and consisted of extremely small spots, and were caused by the dried blood of some mammalian animal. I found no stains of blood on any of the articles in the other parcels, or on the coat and belt also contained in the first parcel. I at the same time on the 11th inst. received from Inspector McIntyre a piece of skin with hair attached. This I examined, and I am of opinion that it is not a piece of human skin.

The jury arrived at the following verdict upon the evidence:—That the deceased was found brutally murdered on the night of the 7th inst., but that there is not sufficient evidence before the jury to say by whom the murder was committed.

SINKING OF THE BUGGALOW "KHOODA BUX."

THE enquiry was resumed on Friday at the Fort Police Court, before R. B. Barton, Esq., acting Chief Magistrate of Police, and J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., acting Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the sinking of a buggalow by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Emeu*, on the evening of the 24th November last.

Mr. Hearn, Crown solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government.

Mr. Judge watched the case on behalf of the owners of the buggalow.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Burrell, appeared on behalf of the P. & O. Co.

Captain George Henry, called and examined by Mr. Branson, stated: I am Superintendent of the P. and O. Co., Bombay. I was on board the *Emeu* on her trial trip on the 24th November last. I was on board when the accident happened to the buggalow between Mazagon and the Apollo Bunder. It was dark when the accident occurred. I don't think it was possible to see a buggalow half a mile off, except she had a light. The buggalow was at anchor outside the shipping in the fairway. I can't say whether she had a light or not. I did not see her till immediately after the accident. I saw no lights on her, nor any appearance of them. I heard no warning that we were approaching anything. I was in the after part of the ship.

By the Court: It was quite night darkness at the time of the accident. To my own knowledge the whole of the officers and crew of the *Emeu* and the pilot were perfectly sober that night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: I was merely a guest on board that day and was not paying any attention to what was going on. The steamer backed and went clear of the buggalow when the collision took place. There was room—miles on either side—for the steamer to have gone without striking the buggalow. I was on board when the *Emeu* left the Mazagon Bunder that morning. I did not see the buggalow in the morning. I did not pay any attention.

George Williams sworn, and examined by Mr. Branson, stated: I was on the look-out on board the *Emeu* on the 24th November last. I am an able seaman on board. I kept a good look-out. It was light in the sky and dark on the water. I saw the buggalow before she was run down. I saw her about three ships' length off. She had no light. I think I should have seen her before if she had had a light. I reported her when I saw her. The pilot and the chief officer were on the

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

forecastle and looking out also when I reported it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Judge: I had been about an hour on the look-out when I reported the buggalow. I did not see any buggalow when we went out in the morning. When I was going out in the morning I did not notice how we were going. It was very good light when I was first put on, but not daylight. I could see everything round about us. I am still in the service of the P. & O. Co. I reported the buggalow directly I saw her. I reported her in about a minute after I made her out.

Mr. Judge made a few observations, and then called the following witnesses on behalf of the owners of the buggalow:—

Nooroodeen Babba said: I was on board the *Khooda Bux* buggalow at the time of the collision. I am one of the calasses. It was about 7 o'clock. It was neither quite light nor quite dark. I was sitting down at the time of the accident. I was sitting on the deck near the mainmast. There was a lantern with a light, hanging down from the yard. The light was above the bulwarks. Light could be thrown on all sides. I could reach the light standing on the deck. A man standing on the deck could, by raising his hands up, touch the light. The bulwarks are from 12 to 18 inches above the deck. My attention was drawn to the steamer coming down upon us by a man on the watch. I could see the steamer while sitting on the deck. I also saw the steamer before the look-out called out. I could see some distance. There was another buggalow, the *Palkee*, laying near us. There was a large ship a long distance from us, in the fair way about 100 fathoms off. I did not take notice of the ship at the time my attention was called to the steamer. Having heard the noise we all turned towards the steamer. The *Palkee* was ten paces from us. I could see her at the time of the collision. I could see a vessel laying about 40 or 50 paces from us. I saw the steamer when she was about 80 or 100 paces from us. I could only then make her out by the noise. The lantern was lighted at sunset: at 6 o'clock I lighted the lamp. It was burning at the time of the collision. The lantern was fastened to a hook in the yard, by means of a coir-rope. The lantern was made of glass. I did not see the steamer going out.

By Mr. Branson: I lighted the lamp at 6 o'clock. We keep the light for our guidance. The tindal was on shore that night. We had only one lamp on board. We never make use of the lamp to go in the cabin. The lamp was fastened to the yard which had been lowered. I could just reach far enough to throw the line on the hook. We are able to hook the lantern and put it upon the yard with our own hands. Two men were on the look-out, Baloo and Hoossein.

Re-examined by Mr. Judge: The tindal was on board and not on shore when the collision took place. The tindal's name is Bapoo Shaboodeen. I don't know where he went to at the time of the accident. The sail did not hide the light of the lantern from being seen by people on the outside of the buggalow.

Goolam Cazee affirmed: I was on board the *Khooda Bux* when the accident took place. I am a calasee on board. The collision took place about 7 or half-past 7 o'clock. There was some light. There was a light in the lantern which was fastened to the yard. It was not a perfect plank deck but a bamboo deck. The light was the height of a man holding his hands up. The bulwarks were about two feet and half high, and we could reach the lamp by putting our hands up. The lamp was lighted that night. The lantern was lighted at sunset by Nooroodeen Baba. It continued to burn up to the time of the accident. It was not taken down for any purpose. I don't know what became of the lantern. I did not see the steamer go out in the morning. The buggalow was lying in the same spot for four days. Baloo gave the alarm when the steamer was coming.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson: I saw the lamp lit on the deck by Nooroodeen. I sometimes put the light up. We cooked our dinner at 5 o'clock, and dined at dark just before the lamp was lit. I was on board that night and the tindal was on board also.

At this stage of the proceedings the acting Chief Magistrate said that his attendance was required in the High Court, and consequently the enquiry was adjourned till Friday next at 2 P. M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16th Feb.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Theft.—Sewpursadsing Sachoo, a Purdasee, was charged with stealing a quantity of iron nails, the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment in the County Jail with hard labor.

Refusing Duty.—James Livingstone, and three others, seamen of the British ship *Sussex*, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty, and using abusive and threatening language towards their officers. The chief officer of the ship proved that the prisoners refused duty on Friday last. His Worship advised the prisoners to go on board and do duty, and on their expressing their willingness to do so, they were ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

Assault.—John Macdonald, seaman of the British ship *Sussex*, was charged with assaulting the second officer of the ship. The prisoner was sent to the House of Correction for four weeks with hard labour.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mr. Jamasjee Heerjeebhoy, a Parsee merchant, appeared on Saturday before His Worship and laid the following information against one Jamsetjee Byramjee, charging him as above.

The informant stated: I am a merchant and reside in the Fort. On Saturday last, the 9th instant, I entrusted to my servant named Jamsetjee Byramjee a cheque for rupees one thousand with orders to get it cashed in the National Bank of Bombay. He took it away and did not return. I afterwards went to the said Bank in search of him and was informed that he had cashed the cheque and taken away the money, consisting of ten currency notes for one hundred rupees each. I afterwards searched for him in Bombay but could not find him. In consequence of information I have since received, I have reason to believe that he has absconded from Bombay and concealed himself somewhere about Poona. I therefore charge him with criminal breach of trust and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

His Worship on the foregoing information granted a warrant for the apprehension of the party named therein.

A Case for the High Court.—Budroodeen Chanbhoy was charged with the theft of two pairs of gold wristlets of the value of Rs. 859, the property of one Sorabjee Adarjee, and Baxabhoy Fyzoola with dishonestly receiving the same, knowing the property to have been stolen. His Worship examined several witnesses, and then committed the first prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing criminal sessions of the High Court. There was no evidence against the second prisoner, and His Worship therefore discharged him.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16th Feb.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Mr. Kayzer, store-keeper to the British India Steam Navigation Company, charged Sonoo Canoba with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Charles William Kayzer said: I am store-keeper to the British India Steam Navigation Company and reside at [illegible], Upper Colaba. On Friday the 8th inst., I sent the prisoner, who was employed under me, to the manager of the Bombay Omnibus Company at Khetwaddy, with a receipt for Rs. 280, to be received by the said Sonoo Canoba from the manager of the Company and brought to me. The prisoner did not return to me, and on making enquiry the next day I found that he was in custody at [illegible] on a separate charge. I was permitted to ask [illegible] about the money, when he said he had been robbed of the money. I had previously ascertained from the manager of the Omnibus Company that the money, namely Rs. 280, had been paid by him to Sonoo Canoba. I procured a search warrant from this Court, but no portion of the property has been found. The money above referred to belonged to me.

[illegible] Govindjee, cashier to the Bombay Omnibus Company, deposed to having paid the prisoner, on the 8th inst., by order of Mr. Biers, the manager of the Company, Rs. 280 in currency notes, the numbers of which he had not noted down.

Some more witnesses were examined; after which the case was postponed for further enquiry.

LAW.

HIGH COURT—Crown Side.

First Criminal Sessions of 1867.

Thirteenth Day, Saturday, 16th February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp).

The following case was tried before a Common Jury:—

Giving False Information to Public Servants.—Vaikoonthgeer Sumbhoogeer was charged with giving public servants information which he knew or believed to be false. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Ferran conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Thacker, defended the prisoner.

Jadhowjee Shamjee stated that he had known the prisoner about three years and also knew Chitam Cristna, now deceased. Witness was a mortgagee of one of the houses of the deceased at Girgaum. He died on the 6th January last. On that day witness went to that house accompanied with Inderjee Purshotum, who was a joint mortgagee of the house. The prisoner came in and said to them "you will see what I shall do," and then left the house, and shortly afterwards returned with a jemadar and sepoy of police; when the prisoner said, pointing to witness and Inderjee, "these two men have poisoned him and robbed him of two lacs of rupees." The jemadar thereupon made them over to a sepoy and left the house with the prisoner. He returned shortly afterwards with Mr. Superintendent Hallums and another European police officer, when the prisoner said, these are the two men who killed him. The deceased and the prisoner were both [illegible]. Mr. Hallums ordered that they should be kept in custody in different rooms. An investigation then took place in the matter. Deceased appeared to be upwards of 75 years of age and had been ill for several months.

Cross-examined: Had the misfortune many years ago to suffer three years' imprisonment, having been accused of conspiring with one Ima Soondejee in bringing false evidence against a defendant in the Small Cause Court for Rs. 75. Mr. Judge prepared the mortgage deed and attested the signatures. The deceased was a Gossaie, he took out letters of administration of his guroo, who died sometime ago.

Purshotum Inderjee, on being examined, stated that he was a co-mortgagee with the prosecutor of a house which belonged to the deceased; they with another man lent Rs. 2,500 on it. On the day of the deceased's death went to his house with Jadhowjee. Witness then substantially corroborated the evidence given by Jadhowjee. Witness and Jadhowjee were taken before the Commissioner of Police and were eventually released.

In cross-examination, witness stated that he had known the prosecutor for twenty years. Bought some furniture off the deceased three or four months before his death: it was taken away at the time in a cart.

Shaik Ahmed's, (police havildar) evidence was in corroboration of that given by the previous witnesses.

Mr. Superintendent Hallums stated that on the day in question a complaint was made to him by the prisoner, in respect to the death of a Gossaie in Girgaum, having died worth about a lac and a half of property, that he had a dispute in the Small Cause Court about Rs. 1,000, that the deceased was a man about 40 years of age and was in good health a few days before, and that two Banians were removing the whole of the property in the house in three or four carts, and adding that he believed that they had given him something to eat which had caused his sudden death. Witness then accompanied the prisoner to the house, where he saw the two Banians (Jadhowjee and Inderjee) who the prisoner pointed out. Witness went into a room where he saw the body of the deceaseed who appeared to be about 70 or 80 years old and very much emaciated. Witness then sent for Dr. Succaram Arjoon and afterwards had the men taken before the Commissioner, who released them.

His Lordship complimented the witness upon the very intelligent manner in which he had given his evidence.

Dr. Succaram Arjoon stated that he saw the body of the deceased on 6th January last, but did not consider that he had been called in either officially (as Surgeon to the Coroner) or professionally, and would therefore rather not state his opinion as he had known the deceased before. He did not examine the body only having seen his face from a distance. Saw no indication in the face of his having been poisoned, though he might have been poisoned without the face showing any such indication.

Cross-examined: There are many cases of poison in which no indication on the body would be seen. Witness told Mr. Hallums that it would have been better that an official investigation as to the cause of death had taken place.

Pedro De Silva, constable to the Coroner, called by the prosecution for cross-examination by the prisoner's counsel, said that the prisoner came to him on the day of the Gosisaie's death and told him that an old woman had informed him that the man had been vomitting blood for some days previous to his death. On asking the woman about it she denied having said so, or that he had vomitted blood. The prisoner appeared to be surprised when the woman made this denial.

His Lordship, without troubling Mr. McCulloch to enter into the defence, directed the jury to acquit the prisoner as there was nothing to show that the prisoner had given any false information, and as the medical gentleman was of opinion the authorities should investigate the case themselves that there was suspicious circumstances attending the case. His Lordship added that he considered that it was a case which should have been investigated.

The jury then returned a formal verdict of acquital and the prisoner was discharged.

This closed the business, and the Sessions was closed.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1867.

Sixth Day, Saturday, February 16.

This being a half holiday, and the first race fixed to be run at five o'clock instead of four as usual, was the occasion of the Course being the centre of attraction, to the very large concourse that assembled this afternoon. The Club balcony was filled to overflowing, while it must have rejoiced the heart of the proprietor of the Grand Stand to see his tiers of seats so well occupied. The Governor's Band was once again in attendance, playing some of its most inspiriting pieces. Not an accident occurred to mar the harmony of the evening.

A deal of speculation was caused by the race for the "European Merchants' Purse." *Dervish* from the light weight he carried found a few supporters. *Raby* was considered by all to have a good chance. *Cœur de Lion* was not in great request from the heavy penalty he bore. *Telegraph*, from his exploits the other day, and the relative light weight he carried, found a number to back him. The old favourite *Greyleg* was more an object of commiseration than anything else. Blood *versus* Youth and Strength was here once again contested, resulting in a "werdik" in favour of the former. In the "Auction Stakes" the "pot" was put on *Mystery*, but *Sheerin* proved too much for her. *Raby* having run in a former race, *Maneghee* was made the champion of the ladies: the former proved, however, to be as gallant as he was brave; as he entitled himself to be their purse-holder.

The Card:—

First Race.—"The Merchants' Cup."—Subscribed by the resident merchants of Bombay, value Rs. 1,500, added to a sweepstakes of 10 G. M. 5 G. M. for not standing the handicap. Nominations to be taken on the 1st February and horses to be named on the 12th. A free handicap for all horses. Distance 2 miles. The second horse to save his stakes. Weights to be published on the 13th, and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the other nominations on the 15th February. Any winner after publication of the weights to carry 5 lbs. extra.

The Stranger's	g. a. h. Greyleg	Brewtey, Senior	1
Major Crossie's	b. a. sg. Telegraph	Ali Abdoolah	2
Mr Crawford's	b. a. h. Dervish	Brewtey, Junior	3
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	c. a. h. Raby	Abdool Rizzack	4
Captain Kirwan's	c. aus. h. Cœur de Lion	Carlton	5

On being marshalled at the post and sent away, *Telegraph* took the lead, *Raby* being in the van. Passing the Chair for the first time, *Dervish* was seen to be leading, *Telegraph*, the *Lion*, and *Greyleg* in successive order, close together. Rounding the first corner the places were changed, the *Lion* leading; he, however, did not keep it long, as from the first quarter of a mile *Greyleg* was cutting out the work for the others; and at the mile post was leading three lengths, going as hard as he could. Appearing in view at the Dhobies' Corner it was seen that *Cœur de Lion* had now challenged *Greyleg* for the place of honour, but was unable to wrest it. Nearing the last corner home the steam was put on *Telegraph*, who overhauled *Greyleg* at every stride, every one saying the race was his. He, however, was unable to respond to the calls of his rider just then, which *Greyleg* taking advantage of rushed away again and was once again landed a winner. *Telegraph* second, *Dervish* third, *Raby* next, *Cœur de Lion* last: though the three last were all close together. The time in which this was performed was excellent, being 3 minutes 54 seconds the two miles.

Second Race.—"The Auction Stakes."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. R. C. Entrance 10 G. M.

		st.	lbs.
If to be sold for Rs. 1,200 to carry		9	7
,,	,, 1,000 ,,	9	0
,,	,, 800 ,,	8	7
,,	,, 600 ,,	8	0

The winner to be put up to auction immediately after the race. Any surplus above the selling price to go to the fund. To close and name the day before the race.

H. H. Aga Khan's	c. aus. m. Sheerin, late Highland Mary	Syed	1
Mr. St. John's	b. aus. m. Mystery.		2

With a very indifferent start *Mystery* jumped off with the lead and kept it to the mile post, where it was taken from her by the other, and never retaken, *Sheerin* winning in a canter in 3 minutes 7 seconds round the Course. The mile and a half being done in 3 minutes 2 seconds.

Third Race.—"The Ladies' Purse."—Rs. 300, added to a sweepstakes of 20 G. M. For all Arab horses. 1½ mile. 8 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra, oftener 10 lbs. Maiden allowed 7 lbs., and horses that have never won 10 lbs. To close and name the day before the race.

H. H. Aga Khan's	g. a. c. Maneghee	Syed	1
Hajee Abdool Wahab's	c. a. h. Raby	Abdool Rizzack	2

Maneghee was unable to make *Raby* gallop, necessarily the latter made an easy victory of it, though, to the credit of his rider, he held his horse in to appear it was a race.

In conclusion we have the pleasure to state, with certainty, that an hurdle race is in formation, and, nothing preventing, will come off on the last day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEGRADING LANGUAGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your yesterday's issue I observe a short paragraph from a weekly contemporary, which accuses another paper of "degrading language" by asking for an "official investigation" into some mistake of a native postmaster. The paper complaining is one that I occasionally see, but seldom read, as the sensation produced by its tone and temper on the biliary organs are not always pleasant. Yet thinking that the worthy Editor might have (which no doubt he has) become very mild and superfine, attaching great weight to his words I procured a copy; and find on the same side with the above complaint an announcement that "Mr. Justice Gibbs' paper on missions has appeared as a pamphlet." And again that "the supersession of the present type of missionaries by an abler class qualified to cope with the intellectual activity of the native mind, must depend on the degree of support accorded to missions by the Christian community in India." This, Sir, is outspoken enough, and, in this age of inventions and improvements, sounds very like substituting a percussion lock for the old match or flintlock, or a new patent breach-loader for the worn out muzzle-loader, a piece of rifled ordnance for the old smooth bore, or a locomotive in the place of a bullock gharry or old and slow stage coach. It is somewhat surprising, however, as is the case in all great inventions, that the defects of the old and the superior qualities of the new style of Missionary, whatever they may be, should not have been found out before. And it is to be devoutly wished that they may speedily be brought into effective play, now that they are discovered. I do not preach the Gospel verbally to the natives myself, because I am sorry to say I am not able, though I am proud to call those who do so my brethren. And the thought suggests itself, whether in this age of congresses and exhibitions should I chance ever to revisit England, I may not yet see those esteemed and old-fashioned curiosities who are now labouring among the natives, after their supersession (Anglice—*being shelved*) in some antique corridor the resort of archæologists and antiquaries, among cast off firelocks, mummies, and dried specimens with pins stuck through them. And perhaps, Sir, sickening thought, I too may be there. We have heard somewhere of "a dish of cold Missionary on a side board," and there is poetry, heroism, and immortality in the idea. But really, Sir, one feels very little enthusiasm for your weekly contemporary's style of immortality. But I believe, Sir, as I heard the paper read abovenamed, that the Editor of the weekly has caricatured the Hon'ble Justice Gibbs if the remark quoted was intended to apply to that gentleman's paper, and it certainly was not the opinion of the Bishop, neither of whom would hardly have damaged a whole class, among whom are many learned and honourable men, by suggesting that *the present type of missionaries are as a class both unable and unqualified to cope with the intellectual activity of the native mind.* My own impression is, Sir, *that they are well able* and that no new discovered qualities have come to light, though, doubtless, the profession is quite capable of sharing in the general progress possible to things human, and I believe many are deserving of more remuneration than they receive, but they look not for their reward here, yet I do not see how their interests can be promoted by using such language. Let us have improvements by all means, if possible, but still some are of opinion that had we more of the old style of men like Stephen, "full of faith and the Holy Ghost," the results would be similar and "multitudes" be daily "added to the Church."

A MISSIONARY.

Bombay, 16th February.

THE BACK BAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent "Y," in your paper of this morning, endeavours to take me to task for the remarks I made the other day on the subject of the engineering management of the Back Bay works.

We have all read the fable of the mountain in labour bringing forth a mouse, and I regret I cannot congratulate your correspondent on a more effective achievement after his week's protracted labour. I will proceed presently, and very briefly, to show what a really tiny creature has been brought into the world this morning; but here let me observe that your correspondent has broken forth upon me as a sort of second Daniel come to judgment, without, however, Daniel's penetration or perception—as if during the past week he had been paying the great Jove himself a visit and had returned armed with a thunderbolt to be discharged on my devoted head. Could your correspondent have induced his exalted friend, to prime his bolt with a greater amount of positive, than as is evident of negative, electricty, his success perhaps would have been greater.

Your correspondent seems nervously anxious to force me from my anonymous position: under other than the present circumstances I would have felt no restraint in gratifying him, but I feel I would be going too much out of my way to help him in his conjectures and thereby add to his surfeit of self-satisfaction. His remarks about my personality I will pass by, and with all the more reason, as their criticsm would by no means help to bring us together on the solid platform of facts.

To support the remarks I made in my last letter, I brought together several distinctive heads of work, on which I thought mismanagement might fairly be charged.—These were:—

1. *The Overbridge.*—In refutation of my remarks on this head, your correspondent admits "that this bridge was a gross error and one justly fixed on the shoulders of the engineers." Refutation such as this deprives language of its meaning.

2. *The insignificant Geological Error.*—Your correspondent admits the error, but excuses the engineers because they sinned in good company. It is a thousand pities he stopped at excuses—it would have been much more consoling if he could have declared that the error cost the Company nothing.

3. *The Wire-rope Inclines.*—Your correspondent, led away by personality, fails to interpret my meaning aright. I made no objection to the *existence* of the lift, though I could not help calling in question the judgment that worked out results by the aid of expensively controlled power; results that might have been arrived at, if the simple laws of gravity had been unopposed.

4. *The Night Work.*—Your correspondent scarcely calls my remarks into question. Independently of the cost, I quarrelled with the judgment that instituted night work.

5. *The Electric Light.*—"A blunder committed by the engineers most assuredly," says your correspondent, and in so saying no more than echoes what I said.

6. *The Breakwater.*—Here my remarks are neither refuted nor am I called upon to defend anything I have said. Your correspondent not being an engineer, on his own admission, it would be labour lost to put my calculations before him. I would refer him to a more careful perusal of my remarks.

7. *The Tunnel.*—Your correspondent laughs too soon. He is so good at chaff that he would blow off this perpetration by the same agency that sustains his faculty of facetiousness. I have never heard of any Company yet that expected nor of any contractor that did actually carry on a public work at his own expense. The amount this tunnel cost the contractor by no means reveals what it cost the Company.

8. *The Steam Flotilla.*—The remark your correspondent makes about this, viz, "that if the engineer had a finger in it, it was very stupid of them," more than supports my observations.

9. *The Reclamation by Sand.*
10. *The Works at Elephanta.* } In reference to these two points your correspondent shirks all contact with my remarks and blows off in soda-water. He may be very funny and perhaps thoroughly understood by a select circle of the initiated, but to me he is perfectly inexplicable.

The foregoing were ten instances to which I called attention as displaying, specifically, a want of management. I will pause here and summarize the results of your correspondent's refutation of the inferences I drew.

In five out of ten instances, namely, the 1st 2nd, 4th, 5th and 8th, I find I have his unequivocal support: in the 3rd he has misinterpreted me; and in the 6th, 7th, 9th and 10th, he shirks all contact with my remarks.

I need no more I imagine than call attention to this result. The engineers certainly have chosen a poor advocate and might well cry "save me from my friend."

To proceed to the latter part of your correspondent's letter—that referring to the establishments—I find in one instance alone can I be fairly charged with error, and that in having imagined the engineer's secretary to have been a more important individual than he turns out to be. Judging from the limited reserve he commanded he must have been comparatively nobody instead of the exalted personage I mistook him for. I most sincerely beg his pardon for having drawn attention to his official insignificance.

The 1st, 2nd, and 4th heads under this division of my letter, as remarked on by your correspondent, deserve no reply at my hands. On the 3rd head I have already acknowledged my error. On the 5th I need but say that the *engineers'* houses were not bought with the ground, but were subsequently erected. On the 6th and last head, I question the correctness of your correspondent. The engineers had the control of, and were responsible for, all results, and it is on those results alone they ought to be judged. Your correspondent loses sight of this when whining out, that if this one had done so and so, and the other that, things would have been very different—so they would perhaps, and so also if the sky were to fall we would all be able to catch larks.

Your correspondent gives me credit for sundry and various good qualities. I feel highly flattered with praise from such a quarter. Huxley says we are all apes, and perhaps your correspondent, to support this theory and to test his own latent powers of immitation, has endeavoured to give us an exponent of each the qualities he gives me credit for. He has succeeded admirably, and in the atmosphere and association of his guffaws, notes of exclamation, and empty soda water bottles I leave him. It would have been a pleasure to me to have met with an opponent worth opposing, but really it is almost a sinful waste of time to be obliged to stick your pen into such rabbish as I have been replying to.

X.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our Own Correspondents.)

GUZERAT, 13th February.

The yield of the cotton crop is more than usually abundant in the districts which I have visited during the last month, and I have observed a very general employment of the country churka in the villages, as if the ryots knew the value of sending a clean drug to the market. This is certainly a new and promising feature in the villages, and must secure for "Fair Dhollera" a better character in the Liverpool market. You might not expect to hear me state, but it appears, nevertheless, to be a fact, that many, I may say a great majority, of the Guzerat soucars have succumbed to the pressure of the times. Either by direct losses in speculation, or by indirect losses through the failure of native Bombay merchants, these Guzerat soucars have lost much of their wealth. Not only have the recently made men been laid prostrate in insolvency, but many men of old established wealth have drifted into penury through trusting the "financiers" both of Bombay and the Mofussil. Guzerat had its own share of jim crack companies to wheedle the unsuspicious out of their money. This penniless state of the soucars must give hope to the shippers of cotton in Bombay, for though they (the soucars) talk big at present about sending the price of cotton up, I don't see how they can hold if the Liverpool market begins to cool down. Let the price of cotton in Liverpool descend to 10d., and the cotton soucars of Guzerat will be compelled to sell at any figure, for they do not hold cotton that has been paid for out of their own tills, and creditors are not so lenient in Guzerat as they appear to have been in Bombay, where some of the Banks and others appear to have been satisfied with an "umbrella." At present the price of cleaned Broach cotton is Rs. 315 to Rs. 317, and seed cotton Rs. 110 to Rs. 112. You will observe the market is rising, and the dealers boldly declare it will continue to rise till the Hoolee festival comes. They have no reason for this, but it appears to be their wish that it should rise, and they support one another in the wish like a parcel of stacked bamboos on a plain. The first unfavourable telegram will throw down the stack, and dissolve the dealer's hopes in a moment. They are a very credulous set but *pucka* enough in business withal.

The criminal trial of the directors of the Breach Bank ended, as you are aware, in sentences of rigorous imprisonment for three years and a fine of Rs. 10,000 each, or in default, a farther imprisonment of nine months. The prisoners have appealed, and the appeal has created a sensation. The culprits expect to get off, but whether they will or not remains to be seen. Even if they get off, I think it will be some time before they offer to start another Bank.

The Guicowar has farmed out his tramway on the following conditions:—The first six months the farmer must be content to do without a profit, but to run the line with the Guicowar's bullocks at the Guicowar's expense. The next three years the farmer is to receive Rs. 3,000 a year, working the line at his own expense, as well as keeping it in repair. The remaining term of the contract the profits are to be equally divided between the Guicowar and the farmer, both parties keeping up the line at a joint expense. At first sight the Guicowar appears to have the best of the bargain; but the native character will come prominently into play,—the d—l polling against the baker. The Guicowar will levy heavy taxes to increase his profits, and the farmer will contrive to screw out his profits in the ordinary native way. If these side profits pay for keeping up and working the line for nothing, the farmer will go ahead; if the reverse, he will be missing, and then another farmer will be found. They are funny fellows in these parts; every man exercises his ingenuity in a bargain, and it is wonderful to observe how content both parties in a bargain are to be out-manœuvred. This is the stimulus which serves them instead of physical activity, and which keeps them in good health. Adieu.

CALCUTTA, 8th February.

The tea planters of Cachar and Assam ought to be in high feather after the appearance of Mr. Buckland's letter to the Government of Bengal on the great labour question. It is as caustic and complete a condemnation of the mischievous policy which that Government has hitherto pursued as ever one of its servants pronounced—a policy which has resulted in all but ruining one of the most promising of cultivations. Irrespective of the arguments advanced, which are irresistible, and commend themselves to the common sense of every one who is not blinded by prejudice or wedded to a traditional policy, the source from which this document emanates gives it additional importance in the eyes of all who know the Commissioner of Dacca. Strongly unpopular in the division which he administers, he is never at the trouble to conciliate or soothe, whilst the stinging remarks on his subordinates with which he generally concludes his annual reports, and the homœopathic system he adopts when dealing out praise, only intensify the hostility into which he is regarded. Proud and overbearing, and careless of the feelings of others, he is on admirable terms with himself, and has lately been making strenuous efforts to secure a seat for himself on the Bench of the High Court. But if Mr. Buckland is all this, he is something more, for like most of the civilians in India, he is not particularly partial towards "interlopers," whose free and independent bearing runs too strongly counter to his love of sway and authority. There is very little doubt, however, that he is a strictly conscientious man; and in a case such as this, will not hesitate to put out of sight all personal and individual feelings when adjusting matters of imperial interest. To see an official of this gentleman's peculiar temperament stand in the gap and tell the Lieutenant-Governor that the course he has pursued is radically erroneous and vicious, is a circumstance which may well elicit surprise, and to see a civilian of Mr. Buckland's proclivities and antipathies fighting the battle of the planters, and rushing lance in hand at the august Government of Bengal, may well arrest the attention of all classes. But, whilst I am prepared to admit that all this is exceedingly surprising, there is, to my eyes, a lower deep still which no one seems to have discerned. It is this: how came the Lieutenant-Governor to allow such a document as this, to which I am alluding, to appear in the pages of the *Calcutta Gazette*? I do not suppose that Sir Cecil Beadon is at all more disposed, than other officials holding similar positions in other countries, to furnish his enemies with weapons manufactured by his own subordinates. To what, then, are we to attribute this publication of a document, which is nothing less than a wholesale denunciation of a policy pursued for many years by the first official in the province, and which had secured the *imprimatur* of his talented predecessor? Is it to be looked upon as evidence of a disposition on the part of the Government of Bengal to abandon that policy; and have the storms that have beaten so mercilessly of late on the heads of that Government called up a milder, less haughty, and less obstinate disposition, inclining it to relinquish its belief in its infallibility; and to give a little more credit than it has hitherto done to others for wisdom and sense and foresight? Be that as it may, there can no longer be a doubt of the miserable condition of the provinces of Assam and Cachar, and it is impossible now to let things take care of themselves. There is a large number of young men in these parts, who were induced to leave their English home and all its comforts for appointments in the tea gardens on salaries of £10 per mensem; and as the cultivation has now collapsed, and no stipulation was entered into with the proprietors, that the former should be reconveyed to England at the expense of the latter, the salaries are in arrears and they have no means of quitting the gardens. Many of them are living on food very little superior to that of the coolies themselves, whilst in one case, charity is being dealt out by a generous hotel-keeper. That Mr. Buckland's suggestions strike at the root of the matter will be seen, when I tell you that he suggests the sweeping away of all the recent legislation of the Bengal Council, and to leave labourers and their employers to deal with each other unfettered and unrestricted. It is a singular fact, and one which speaks volumes for the legislative foresight and wisdom of the Bengal Government, that the condition of the labourers has been rendered generally more miserable and deplorable by the interference of that Government than it was before. The objects which Sir Cecil Beadon had in view have been completely lost by the very means which he adopted to secure them; and the planters are now in a position to retort with some severity, seeing that the mortality which has occurred among the coolies on the passage from Calcutta to Assam and Cachar has been more dreadful and horrifying than it was when planters were allowed to make their own arrangements for the conveyance of their labourers. The fact is simply this—a fact which none of the papers here have as yet perceived—that Sir Cecil Beadon has been lending too willing an ear to our mendacious Aryan friends, who aired their notions in their organ the *Hindoo Patriot*, and, as usual, dealt unwisely in the false and the exaggerated, snatching at isolated cases of hardship and death, to stigmatise the planters wholesale, and representing an insignificant mortality as something very like that which occurred in the slave dealing days of old. Sir Cecil Beadon does not appear to have learnt the great truth, that a Bengalee only tells the truth by accident; that the most cultivated man amongst them would no more hesitate to lie than he would to eat a *pawn*, and that the whole mass of them is permeated by a spirit of deceit, prevarication, and dishonesty, such as no other nation in the world can exhibit. This spirit always ugly and always active, gathers tenfold strength when an Englishman is to be misrepresented and vilified; and how successful it was when the corypheus of native patriots hounded on the Government of Bengal in its onslaught on indigo planters, may be seen from the present condition of that cultivation. A fragment of his mantle has fallen on his successors, and they are doing the best they can under its inspiriting influences. Fortunately for the future success of tea planting, the mischief which has ensued from the Government of Bengal having lent an ear to the dishonest and unprincipled scribblers in the native papers, who never hesitate at any means to gain a point, is so culpable, whilst the injury to the country and to individuals, both European and native, is so gross, that it is impossible not to perceive how completely that Government has been deceived; and if this will only teach it to reject the suggestions and statements of men who would really appear to have nothing like a moral sense, a great end will have been achieved. Sir Cecil Beadon is at present in a very sea of troubles, for blunder upon blunder is being mercilessly dragged to light and heavily denounced; his defence has been condemned as plausible, defective, and ill-judged; his administration of Assam has been dissected by Major Lees and held up to the scorn of the public; and one of his own subordinates now comes forward to expose the utter rottenness of the elaborate and expensive legislation in the matter of the tea gardens of that province and Cachar.

In connection with this subject is the movement which has now been set on foot for the purpose of obtaining from the public further contributions for the relief of the distressed and suffering in Orissa. Seventy thousand pounds have already been poured in for this purpose, and have been swallowed up without effecting to any appreciable extent the misery now prevalent. Whether in the present state of the times the account now required (something fabulous) will be forthcoming is more than problematical. There is no concealing the fact that the public are disgusted and annoyed at the treatment they have received throughout this business at the hands of the Government. Its suggestions have been ignored, its representations stigmatised as untruthful and exaggerated, and its very existence loftily contemned. The Board of Revenue and the Government of Bengal mention their cause in haughty indifference to all we said or thought as expressed in the daily papers; they took our money with more than civilian insolence, and now that the extent of the catastrophe is before us in all its gigantic proportions, we are asked again for something like ten lacs. A good deal of claptrap and such stuff is to be adopted for the purpose, I suppose, of cajoling us into good humour, for at the meeting which is to be held at the Town Hall on the night of Tuesday next, the Viceroy is to preside, and a lot of of magnates are to ask us for "so much monies." We cannot forget that the last meeting was only held after a good deal of struggling and stirring with the Government, and that there was scarcely a single Government official who took any part in the proceedings. But if we cannot forget this, neither can we forget that all this does not touch the case before us, for Orryal boys and girls, men and women, are not to perish because we are cursed with a Civilian Government, which never dreams of giving an account of its stewardship, which has adopted *sic volo sic jubeo* for its motto, and which rides roughshod over us in its arrogant insolence, as a proof of how utterly impervious it is to criticism and how audaciously it sweeps aside our most early representations. I may state, that although the Government and the Board have told us conjointly that the distress is still terrible, that a fearful quantity of rice is required, and that unless this be done, the misery will be appalling, not *one* maund of rice has yet been landed in Orissa!! Everything is allowed to "gang its ain gate," and the country may go to the devil before the Revenue Board will give up its vicious system, or rather want of system. The hackneyed assertion that "Nero fiddled whilst Rome was burning" may be quoted in this case, for Orissa is depopulated whilst the alliance between the Board of Revenue and Red Tape is drawn the more closely. The feeling outside against both Sir Cecil and the Board is very strong, and if the amount required by the Government for the preservation of a large province is obtained, it will be due entirely to the sense we entertain of the true character of the crises, and the sympathy we experience for men and women who, but for us, will in a short time be done to death by the combined ignorance, selfishness, and insolence of Bengal Civilianism.

The Governor of Madras is expected here on the 17th instant, and I am very certain that the public would not be sorry to see him remain with us in the place of the Viceroy, whose once brilliant reputation is steadily decaying and going out. When Lord of a Province to the North West he saw his way clearly to any desired end, and followed it in his usual rough and ready way. In his present position he finds himself surrounded by Councillors against whose villainous ability to hardwork and blink he is unable to contend, and the consequence is that all sorts of measures which are not required, and which are of very questionable utility, are framed and cut and planned and beaten, while those of imperial interest, and which affect the well-being and prosperity of millions are left to take care of themselves. He gives way precisely where he should be resolute, and is induced to be obstinate exactly where it will prove most mischievous. He yielded to the representations of Sir Cecil Beadon and so rice was not forwarded to Orissa, precisely when such an importation would have saved the people and the province; and he would not listen to Mr. Schiller when the reclamation of that malarious jungle, the Sunderbunds, was proposed. Medical officers are of one mind as to the impossibility of effectually securing the health of Calcutta, so long as the Sunderbunds are allowed to generate and exhale vast quantities of malarious gases, which, borne upon the wings of the southern breeze, sweep over the city, and search its every nook and cranny. I am not in a position to state what are the reasons which bring Lord Napier here, but it is devoutly to be wished that his presence will infuse something like vigour and common sense into those who surround the Viceroy and make it impossible for him to see more than a foot before him.

Who says, that torture by the policy is now a thing of the past? A case which lately occurred has just seen the light. It appears that a dacoity had been committed somewhere in Dinagepore and was of course investigated by the police at the place, under the instructions of the Inspector, a man named Taranea Chura Chatterjea. Several persons including Hurri Mestree and his son Ram Govind, were arrested, on suspicion, and taken to the thannah. On Hurri being brought before the Inspector, the latter struck him one or two blows, and gave directions to the constable (which amounted to an order) to subject Hurri to torture to compel him to give up the money. The consequence was that the man was subjected to frightful torture, with the result that he consented to go to his home and produce the money. Accordingly he was taken to his house, being at that time in a very feeble state, but was unable to produce any money. Whether he was again tortured does not seem certain, but at any rate he soon appeared to be in a dying state, whereupon the constables left him, and he died shortly afterwards. The body was examined by the Civil Surgeon and he describes it to have been covered from head to foot with bruises. The 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 11th ribs of the right side were broken, and the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th ribs were dislocated on both sides of the spine. Both lungs were injured, and the whole of the muscles of the back, shoulders, and loins were reduced to a pulp. In the opinion of the Civil Surgeon these injuries were produced by blows, and by a heavy rolling weight, and that the illtreatment must have continued for a considerable period. The witnesses say that the unfortunate man was tormented at intervals from the time that he was arrested, about four in the afternoon, up to or nearly up to the time when he died about half past seven; that he was beaten and poked by all the prisoners except the Inspector with the staves, and that he was also beaten by them with their sandals and elbows, and that his body was jumped upon. It was attempted to be made out by the prisoners that the injuries were inflicted by the witnesses after the death of the illstarred Hurri, in order to avert the charge of dacoity which was impending over them, the death itself being the result of natural causes. That an assumption so violent, and in support of which there was not a tittle of evidence adduced, was summarily rejected is not surprising, and it is gratifying to hear that, in this instance at least, the perpetrators of so hideous an outrage have not escaped their due deserts—the constables having been sentenced to transportation for life, and the inspector to seven years, with seven years more, (making in all transportation of 14 years) for complicity in another case of torture. As regards the latter, it may well be said that the combined sentences barely meet the requirements of justice.

THE NEW SIKH SECT.

It is not quite certain that this sect is as harmless as some of our contemporaries represent. There can be no doubt that our Government is perfectly right in taking an early notice of a combination which contains some of the most dangerous elements of fanaticism. It should not be lost sight that the organization of the Kookas is almost a military one. To that perfection has it reached that not only is the dress of all the Kookas the same, but they all assume one manner of walking, eat punctually at the same hour and fulfil every command of their leader to the very letter. Ram Singh, the prophet of this Sikh creed is, it will be known, under surveillane at a village called Moza Bheni in the district of Loodianna. The term Kookas originates from "kook" a Hindee word meaning "a loud voice;" in other words the Kookas are "howlers." When any one is initiated into that sect one of the fanatics calls aloud some mystic words into his ears which have the affect of throwing the neophyte into a trance, in which he appears to be at the mercy of his spiritual leaders. Quiet to the outward world they shout and act like furies in their mysterious gatherings. It should not be forgotten by those who consider that sect so very harmless that their rallying cry is

Khalsa ji ka Raj hosi
Akki rehe na ko

"The Government will belong to the Khalsa (the Sikh rule) and no opponent will remain."

This appears to us to be rather threatening for an inoffensive sect. Of course our Government should do nothing rashly, but it should not fail in the surveillance which it exercises over the Kookas. At its service, and at that of our readers, we place the following information. Four apostles [Khalifas] have been dispatched by Ram Singh to different parts of the Punjab, and they have been very successful in making converts. Let these men too be put under surveillance or let at any rate some really competent person be appointed to inquire into Kooka tenets and aspirations, and if the sect be found to be really inoffensive, let Ram Singh be relieved from an unnecessary confinement. There is scarcely a middle way between repression and toleration, but because the Kookas smash idols and hate Brahmins, they are not necessarily loyal.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE PERMANENCE OF THE PANIC.

(From the Times, Jan 4.)

Only just now, after eight months of continuous depression, have the ordinary securities of the Share Market begun to show symptoms of recovery from the collapse of last Spring. In this one feature the panic of 1866 is confessed to be without precedent or parallel. On former occasions the reaction has been prompt and effectual, whereas the distrust created by the catastrophes of May survives in scarcely diminished force to this very hour. Strange, too, above all other incidents of the convulsion is the fact that, while adventures more or less speculative were utterly discredited, investments of absolute security were scarcely in greater favour. It might have been thought that the stoppage of other outlets would have turned a flood of money into the Funds, but it was only a few weeks ago that Consols began to rise, and they are barely about 90 even now. Yet it is quite certain that capital is accumulating all this while, for the trade of the country has notoriously been large beyond example. How, then, is the enigma to be explained?

We think a solution of every one of the questions involved can be offered without much difficulty, and, to begin with the most perplexing, let us take the state of the English Funds. Consols are five per cent. lower than they were after the New Year's Day speech of the Emperor Napoleon had prepared us for the perils of European war in 1859. What does that mean? It means that, though people have learnt that money is not worth thirty per cent., they cannot yet persuade themselves that it is only worth three. With the introduction of limited liability, and the application of that principle to Banks and Finance Companies, the subsidence of the Funds set in, and it was argued by men of eminent commercial information that these securities would be permanently depressed by the competition of the more lucrative investments apparently established in public favour. Seven per cent. was talked of as the interest of the future, and even that estimate was left far behind by the new Companies. It was a poor prospectus which did not offer at least ten per cent. to subscribers, and twice or thrice that profit was commonly anticipated. For two years or more these impressions prevailed, nor were they really obliterated by the catastrophe which ultimately occurred. It had been shown once more that good interest was only another name for bad security, but, though people had learnt to distrust the security, they had not learnt to resign the interest. They still wanted something better than three per cent. for their money, and so, though there was nothing else before them, they would not take up with Consols. For the time they waited and did nothing, bent upon getting good interest for their capital, but not knowing where to look for it. Just at this conjuncture came the Russian Loan, and showed how things were going. It offered fair interest, with equally fair security, and was, consequently, snapped up in a moment. In fact, the Emperor might have had twice as much if he had asked for it, and more cheaply too.

At that time a correspondent in writing to us expressed his deep regret that these millions should have been sent out of the country instead of being employed to revive industry and remunerate labour at home. It was an unfortunate diversion, no doubt, but it can be no matter of surprise. These great industrial works were the very investments which had proved so ruinous. Banks and Finance Companies failed because they had made unlimited advances to establishments from which they could get no return, and so borrowers and lenders came down together, and with them the unlucky contributors whose subscriptions had provided the money. What indeed, are the investments in which, at this moment, the public can be reasonably expected to confide? Railway debentures? These were certainly securities thought as good as mortgages, but look at the case of the London, Chatham, and Dover Company. A debenture-holder in that concern is not yet sure that he is any safer than a shareholder. He thought his claim represented a "first charge" on the property, and so no doubt it does, but he is now told that there are fifty other claims pressing for settlement, and that it may actually be for his own interest to give precedence to a new class of creditors. Perhaps the argument may be sound enough, but exactly in proportion as it is so must a debenture fall in public estimation as a desirable security. If a claim to priority cannot or must not be enforced, what is the use of it? But other Companies, it is said, are not in this condition. Of course not, but the mischief is that nobody can see through railway accounts or convince himself that the whole truth of the case is put before him. And if debentures and preference sharges go unpaid what chance have ordinary proprietors?

The extraordinary evil of the last panic consisted in the variety of enterprises which it discredited together. It threw a cloud of suspicion not only upon Financial Companies, but upon all those numerous undertakings which the finance houses had called into being. The collapse of these houses last Spring only expressed the previous collapse of the speculations which had been supported out of their funds, and the public therefore, is naturally afraid either to lend money to actual traders or to bankers who will lend it for them. That is why this panic has been so lasting. Twenty years ago the only things damaged in credit were railways; now it would be hard to say what things have not been damaged. Under the influence of limited liability, a thousand new investments sprang into existence. When they became discredited, almost all the means of employing money became discredited; and when, after all, the liability of contributors was found to be practically unlimited, the alarm of the public was complete.

The permanence of this panic has only been commensurate with the extent of the shock. For one sufferer on former occasions there have now probably been fifty. The capital which was lavished or locked up through the operations of the Finance Companies had been contributed by thousands upon thousands of small subscribers who would never have ventured upon a "speculation" twenty years ago. All these concerns, too, were flourishing and prosperous, according to their own statements, up to the last minute, and were declaring, or had recently declared, satisfactory dividends. The same may be said of certain Railway Companies, and that is the feature of the case which is most accountable for the obstinacy of the present mistrust. Who can be expected to buy when it is unknown what he is buying? At the same time, we think a glimpse of encouragement may be obtained from the very fact which we placed at the head of our remarks. If people are not content with the interest of Consols, they must recur sooner or later to more profitable investments, or, in other words, to those methods of employing money by which trade is quickened and industry recompensed. Capital is now, as it were, held in suspense, ready for any promising employment as soon as distrust has subsided. We hope that condition may speedily be realized, but the present aspect of affairs ought to have its lesson for those who fancy that capital may be easily subjected to the dictates of labour. It was because things were not pleasant at home that capital went the other day to Russia. That money might have found many thousands of labourers with good work during this bitter winter, but the suspicions already prevailing were not likely to be allayed by the spectacle of quarrels and "strikes." Masters and men must understand each other better if they wish to get the advantage of the financial confidence which must soon return.

AUSTRIA.

Austria is making but slow way to a reconciliation with her Magyar dependencies. The truth is that the empire is embarrassed by the multitude of interests which are necessary to be consulted before a definite step can be taken in any direction. With the Deak party and the opponents of the Hungarian leader on one side, and the ultra-German element on the other, no Austrian Cabinet, however favourably constituted, can indulge much hope of success. This truth is indirectly manifested in the reply of the Hungarian Diet to the Imperial rescript which appears in our columns. That document breathes nothing but slumbering discontent and aversion to the ruling power. Francis Joseph has a solution of the whole difficulty near at hand, but his misfortune is that he dare not make use of it. If there are turbulent races outside Vienna, there are turbulent races inside and around the capital. Gratify one of these, if he dare, and he is certain to provoke the bitter hostility of the others. In such a dilemma, Austria needs a statesman whose coming has not yet been foreshadowed.

ROME.

If any reliance is to be placed on telegrams and letters received from Rome, the mission of Signor Tonello has not been as barren of consequences as had been predicted. Pius IX., instead of raising obstacles, exhibited an exceedingly conciliatory spirit in his interviews with the Italian envoy, whom, he treated with an amount of freedom and deference unusual even in a man of his extreme amiability and evenness of temper. It is understood that the bulk of the religious question pending between Italy and the Papacy have been arranged. Victor Emmanuel has done his best to make terms with the Father of the Faithful, and the latter appears to have reciprocated his advances by yielding everything in his power. At Rome, however, it is felt, or pretended to be felt, that any settlement of difficulties which may be arrived at can be only of an unstable and temporary character. The Pope has declared that the Revolution will come to the Capitol, making at the same time a significant reference to the Tarpeian rock. These expressions evince the insincerity which must naturally lie at the bottom of any understanding between Italy and the Papacy. The latter is afraid of events; the former is straining every nerve in a desperate struggle to accelerate them.

AMERICA.

(From the Home News, Jan. 18.)

The brief telegrams from New York, through the Atlantic cable, are often very vague and unsatisfactory. A few days since one announced that the House of Representatives had resolved on impeaching the President, a succeeding one stated that the impeachment was likely to be abandoned; and a third, dated Jan. 11, [illegible] notwithstanding the [illegible] abandonment of the impeaching the Radical party insist on its being proceeded with. The substance of the articles of impeachment have been published: the 'Pall Mall Gazette' says it has reason to believe that they will be substantially as follows:—

1. That the President has violated and set aside the constitution and laws of the United States, which he had sworn as executive to support. The chief specification as to violation of the constitution is that he has appointed to office men whom the Senate had refused to confirm immediately after such refusal, the constitution declaring that all the appointments of the executive shall be made "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The chief specification with regard to the violation of the laws will be that he has appointed to office, and is now paying out of the Contingent Fund of the War Department, men who have not and who are notoriously unable, to take the oath of loyalty, thus violating and setting aside a law of Congress passed July 2nd, 1862, and yet unrepealed, providing that no man shall hold any office, military, naval, or civil, unless he first take the oath that he has never given support, countenance, or encouragement to the enemies of the country in armed rebellion. Another specification under this head will be that he has refused to sustain the Civil Rights Bill since the same was pass by Congress over his veto, or to instruct his agents in the South to respect and enforce its provisions, through which which neglect various instances of flagrant denial of rights and perpetrations of wrongs meant to be prevented by the said bill have ensued. These alleged instances will probably be mentioned in detail, and the testimony of military men adduced.

2. That he is guilty of "high crimes" against many American citizens whose lives have been cruelly sacrificed by him in his illegal pursuit of a partisan purpose. The first specification will be that by sustaining the mayor of New Orleans and his police—all of whom were ex-rebels—in suppressing a legal assemblage of Unionists in New Orleans, he was the real cause of the slaughter in that city of 378 unarmed men, among whom were the most eminent and devoted patriots of Luisiana. Another specification will refer to the similar massacre at Mephis.

3. That he has been guilty of gross and serious "misdemeanours" in language and behaviour to an extent injurious to the peace and order of the country, and degrading to the office he holds. The specifications here will be mainly these—1, denouncing the servants of the people in Congress assembled as "satraps," as "a body hanging on the verge of the government," as "equally guilty with the traitors of the South," and as "guilty of New Orleans massacre;" 2, declaring publicly that he could with safety have made himself "dictator" if he had wished; 3, giving pardons indiscriminately to rebels against the government at the solicitations of a woman of loose character, and others who made it a business to obtain and sell them, and other abuses of the pardoning power; 4, giving to the country as the regular report of General Seridan on the New Orleans massacre a garbled copy of the same, with the intent of concealing a statement very damaging to himself in the same; 5, habitual drunkenness to the extent of interfering with his duties as President, and also of bringing dishonour on the country by wild and incoherent harangues, made while in a manifest state of intoxication. In support of this allegation the speeches made at his inauguration and at Niagara and various other places visited during the President's recent Western tour will be adduced.

The Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia have rejected the constitutional amendment.

The 'New York Tribune' of January 1 says:—

At a late hour last evening information was received at the 'Tribune' office that James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, had been boarding at No. 208, East Thirteenth-street, ever since his mysterious appearence some weeks ago, until within four days, under the name of William Scott. Two or three of Stephens's principal adherents were conversing with the Head Centre on Sunday, the 22nd of December, and becoming alarmed about the report in the 'Tribune,' which stated that Stephens was still in New York, he suddenly decamped for parts unknown. This is most startling information for the supporters and friends of Mr. Stephens and his presence in New York will no doubt account for the fact that no insurrection has broken out in Ireland under the auspices of the Head Centre. It has also been ascertained that Stephens had been paying the modest sum of 45 dollars a week for his board and lodgings. This news will no doubt create a terrible revulsion against Stephens. During the time of Stephens's concealment in Thirteenth-street, he had pickets thrown out continually, watching to prevent intruders; but even this precaution did not save the Head Centre from detection. It will evidently be impossible for Mr. Stephens to keep his engagement with the British Government in Ireland this year.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.—Chairman
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDASS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, } Auditors.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 17th August 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight .... 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
" 6 do. .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11d. do.
On Ireland do. }
On Paris do. .... 1s. 10⅞d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 15th February 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.

On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
5 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. ... at 1s. 11⅜d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11d. "

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5
Do. 12 do. 6

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,00,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank-Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 4th February 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11¼d. "
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅜d. "
" 1 do. .... 1s. 10¾d. "
On demand .... 1s. 10⅞d. "
On Scotland do. }
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10¼d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do. .. .. 5 "
3 do. .. .. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital Rupees 5,881,350.

OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
CULLIANDASS MOHUNDASS, Esq.
Auditors.
Messrs. John Beattie and Hormusjee Jehangeerjee Dady.
Solicitors.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and HURRELL.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 600 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits according to arrangement.

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or Dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Manager.
Bombay, 12th February 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,600 Lacs.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling and Nynecetal.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight .. .. at 1s. 11⅛d. per Rupee.
3 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¼d. "
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11⅜d. "
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 10½d. "
On demand .. .. at 1s. 10¼d. "
On Scotland and Ireland .. at 1s. 10¾d. "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe .. at 1s. 10¼d. "

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 6, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; and *on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, also *on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly—

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of closing off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.

[illegible]

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue exceeds £310,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— " EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
Secretary—D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	6	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 15th August 1866.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 20 VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. AMES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs.	ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	"	DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.

Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
No. 33 Middle Colaba.
Or 33, Meadow Street.

TO LET, the SECOND and THIRD STOREYS of a large and airy HOUSE in No 9, Hornby Row. Each flat fit for a Family. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
Forbes Street, 14th February 1867.

TO BE LET, GROUND FLOOR in Sassoon's New Building, No. 3, opposite Mint, either for Shop, Office, or Godown. Apply to
No. 7 Hummum Street. DADY DORABJEE & Co.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villa. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), the Shop known as Rodrigues' Dispensary, No. 36 Meadow Street; also the upper Storey of the same House, suitable for an Office or Dwelling-place. Apply at the Fort Chapel.

TO LET (with immediate possession).—1. The Offices in Mr. [illegible] 2. The Offices in Forbes Street, recently vacated by [illegible] 3. [illegible] Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, Meadow Street.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to notify that he is selling his present STOCK of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., for CASH only, at a reduction of 20 per cent to make room for a large supply daily expected.
R. PARTRIDGE.

L'EXTINCTEUR, a new Patent Portable FIRE ENGINE. Price from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140. No Merchant's Office, Bank, or Godown should be without one of these useful inventions.

They can be seen in operation on a day's notice.

The undersigned beg to intimate that their new season's stock is now to hand, comprising—

- Bar and Plate Iron.
- Steel, Files, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
- Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
- Boiler Fittings, Steam, Water and Gas Cocks.
- Steam Engines, Steam and Hand Pumps.
- Steam and Hand Cranes.
- Galvanized Corrugated Iron.

Price Lists now ready and will be forwarded on application to FLETCHER and MITCHELL.
Metal-Mart, Boree Bunder 16th October 1866.

FISHING TACKLE
RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1½ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing. Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Dace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, Eel.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and chosen by them for strength, delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas.	*Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
" Souchong.	Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas.	Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes.	Hyson (Green.)

Hyson (Green)—separately packed.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Teelwaree Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable for Messes, Clubs, &c. at Rs. 3 per lb.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Poseing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxillary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tent—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c. which is now on view:—

Bonnets, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suit, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.

Passamenterie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Manties for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Manties in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Manties, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Manties, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Tarlatans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black Border, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best [illegible]

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)	40 0	21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra-Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Manager confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minute's drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.
W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.
Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Maduro.	*Maduro.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Stramboul do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zetland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. continue to execute on Commission the purchase and sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds for their Constituents. BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.
Byculla, 22nd January 1867.

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Vanilla*. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—MR. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

RAFFLE.—MR. J. NEUBERG purposes RAFFLING the MAGNIFICENT ORGAN lately imported by him. It was built by special order for the projected Bombay Exhibition, and it is a perfect triumph of Mechanical Art, being both self-acting and also capable of being played by hand. It is encased in solid Walnut wood, enriched with bas-reliefs and paintings on silk. This exquisite Instrument is furnished with ten Cylinders, playing 10 European operatic and Orchestral, and ten Indian, Airs: and these may be indefinitely multiplied, MR. NEUBERG having on his Establishment a skilled Organ-builder. The Organ is valued at Rs. 7,500. The Raffle will consist of 150 Numbers. A payment of Rs. 50 in advance will be charged for each Number.

Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.
No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.
J. NEUBERG.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and to order by all opportunities and on the most favourable terms that circumstances connected with Bookselling in India will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but *Cash terms.* A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our fortnightly cases.

The following popular publications—*Cornhill*, *All the Year Round*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, and *Good Words*—are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the great bulk of Periodicals, including *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, *Punch*, *Once a Week*, &c., &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received, that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—Troughton and Simms, and Elliott's Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs.

THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents, Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandise and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogue of* [illegible] *English Indents.*
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.—G. NICOLL & Co. have always in stock a large and varied assorted of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, Gentlemen's Gaiters, &c.

All orders promply executed.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Meadow Street, next doors to Messrs. Treacher and Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by DR. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co.:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of 'The Pharmacopœia') that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best-made Pill in the kingdom: a muscular purge, a mucous purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous membrane."

BOMBAY..................TREACHER & Co.
MADRAS..................OAKES & Co.
KURRACHEE..............BUDGETT & HUGHES.
POONA....................TREACHER & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, BOILERS, ENGINES, SHAFTING, DRUMS, GINS, and OPENERS with ROOFING for a complete Factory of 60 or 100 Gins.

Private offers will be received, and if the Machinery be not sold privately it will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days.

For further particulars apply to
19th Sept. 1866. LEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, new IRON BARGES, measuring 83 4/10 in length, 20 feet beam, 6 feet in depth, and lined with 2 inch Singapore teak—each BARGE will carry 135 Tons of Coal.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the two powerful STEAM TUGS, "ELEPHANTA" and RULANNER," built by the Thames Iron Ship Building Company, with Engines by John Stewart of Blackwall. Tonnage of each 125 Tons, horse-power (nominal) 70 Horses. These Steamers are quite new, and are in perfect order.
GEORGE WHITLEY, For Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1867.

FOR SALE, the HOUSE belonging to ARDASEER FRAMJEE, situated in a very healthy locality on the Belvidere Hill at Mazagon. Apply to the undersigned. HEERALALL & Co.,
Estate Brokers and Auctioneers.
6, Rampart Row, 15th February 1867.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½. CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—1. That large House, No. 29, Hornby Row, lately occupied by Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

2. The large range of Buildings, comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards, recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey & Co., situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

3. All that piece of Ground, measuring about 9,000 square yards, with bungalow thereon, situated in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Nowrojee Cursetjee Cowasjee, Esq.

The other Properties previously advertised have been sold.

Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

If desired, a certain proportion of the purchase money will be allowed to remain unpaid, on Mortgage of properties.

A SMALL supply of high wheeled Dog Carts just imported from England.—HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER has received for sale a small supply of High Wheeled Dog Carts, direct from the Manufactures, painted and lined with the best improved Fashion, with best Cloth, Cushions and Falls, Patent Leather Dash Boards, Plated Lamps, &c. &c.

A few Sets of best Germansilver-plated double and single Harness, Gentleman's Hogskin Hunting Saddles and Bridles, Brown leather spare round Gig Rein, Rein-clips, &c., &c.

A small collection of Drawing Room Paris Playing (in Fiddle and Piano) Toys in Glass Dooms with Music of 2 Tunes. For prices and further particulars apply to
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

WANTED, immediately, for an Officer, one or two pairs of fast trotting (an Arab) CARRIAGE HORSES, age 7 years, height not *under* 14-1, and sound. Apply to the undersigned.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parel, Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electroplated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES, &c., FOR SALE.

Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6 8 pts.
	Do.	" 12 0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	33
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—

St. Estephe	at Rs. 12	per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien	" 15	"
Do. Do. Pauillac	" 18	"
Do. Do. Pontet Canet	" 25	"
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring	" 13	"
Champagne, Lelegard	" 25	"

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

BASS AND CO'S BEER IN WOOD, last October Brew. Orders registered by
LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	40
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	[illegible]
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	80
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	22
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	27
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	15

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

TENNANT'S BEER, CAPSULED.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have just landed a shipment (direct from Tennant) of BEER which is considered too ripe to forward to their up-country constituents, and therefore, to make a speedy sale, offer it at quarts Rs 5.0 per dozen, pints Rs. 3.0 per dozen, for cash only, or net to those who pay monthly accounts.

FOR SALE (TERMS CASH) TENNANT'S PALE ALE in quarts, with Capsule, in splendid condition, now ready for delivery. Price moderate.

ALSO.

1 Life Boat, 28 feet long, with Clifford's Patent.
1 Cutter, 28 feet long, with ditto.
Apply to BYRAMJEE and MERWANJEE,
No. 3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY ....at Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe ....at " 12 "

Discount allowed for a quantity.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	"
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	"
2 " pts.		14	"
Old Tom	Rs.	20	"

Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of a VALUABLE BUSINESS, WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.—On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, 4 P. M., HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of previously by Private Contract, all the MACHINERY, with FITTINGS, STOCK IN TRADE and GOOD WILL of the flourishing business known as the BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, and also the lease for the residue of a term of 10 years (of which 6 are unexpired) of the premises upon which the business is carried on, situated at Grant Road, next to the Theatre. The business has been working for the last four yers, and is at present in excellent order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager on the premises or to Messrs. HEERALALL & Co, Auctioneers, 6 Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank. KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.—Under instructions from Vulubdass Vundravundass, the Mortgagee, and with the consent of the Trustees of Jewraj Ruttonsey & Co., BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell the following valuable landed property on WEDNESDAY the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a range of upperstoried warehouses standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay on the East side of Essajee Hassajee Street, at the Mandvie Bunder, containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: on the East partly by the property of the said Jewraj Ruttonsey partly by the property of Raja Hemraj and partly by the property belonging to Shamjee Rowjee, on the West by the public Street called Essajee Hassajee Street, on the North by a narrow gulley and property belonging to Khuttow Rowjee, and on the South by the property of the said Jewraj Ruttonsey, and is assessed by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 27.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at his Rooms in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 5th February 1867. Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN TRINITY CHURCH STREET AT DHOBIE TALAO.—Under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Ruttonjee Rustomjee Tamboowalla, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 25th instant at 4 o'clock P.M. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, of which SorabjeeDady Suntook is the Fazendar, together with the messuage, tenements, or a dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in Trinity Church Street, at Dhobie Talao, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less; and is bounded as follows: on the East by the public passage salled the Trinity Chapel Back Road, on the West by the vacant ground of Sorabjee Dady Suntook, on the North by the house of the said Sorabjee Dady Suntook, and on the South by the Public Road called the Trinity Church Lane; and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 12th February 1867.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE DUNCAN ROAD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India, and with the consent of the Trustees of Thucker Khuttow Purshotum, BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION the following two Lots of LANDED PROPERTY:—

LOT 1ST.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, all the right, title, and interest of PUSSOO JAIRAJ in or to the piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a pucka-built two storied dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in the Duncan Road, in the New Town, containing by admeasurement 292 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the East by public road called Khoja Street, on the West by the public road called the Duncan Road, on the North partly by the house of Dossabhoy Dadabhoy and partly by the house of Sullimon bin Rujubally, and on the South partly by the house of Dossabhoy Muncherjee and partly by the house of Humabaye, wife of Dorabjee Muncherjee, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.

LOT 2ND.

On THURSDAY the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the permises, all the right, title, and interest of PUSSOO JAIRAJ in or to the piece or parcel of Government, land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or a chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the Duncan Road, in the New Town, containing by admeasurement 866 square yards, or thereabouts, and is bounded as follows: on the East by the public passage, on the West by the Duncan Road, on the North by the house of Doming Keytan Fernandes, and on the South by the house of Goolam Bunnoo, and his assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 76.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th February 1867.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

FRESH GOODS.

Just landed by Overland Mail.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has just landed by Overland Mail, the following Goods, viz.:—Superfine Cloth Over Coats, suitable for Monsoon, of different sizes, a case Prime Allover Hog-skin Hunting and Racing Saddles, with furnitures and Bridles complete, Sets of very handsome Buggy Harnesses on Split hip strap, mounted with German Silver Furniture, Sets of very best Kersey Horse Clothing complete, very best Buggy Carriage Tendem, four in hands, Riding, Hunting, and Ladies' Whips, with Silver Mountings, few very best Woollen different coloured Blankets, Steel Pole Chains and Leather Pole Pieces, Sets of Fishing Tackles, complete in Mahogany cases, Registered Reinholders and Leather Sockets for Whips some of them Plated Mounted, Horse Prickers with Hammers, Assorted Pattern Saddle Cloths for Harness, few coloured large and small size Carriage Rugs, Shammy Leather, Jamieson's Harness Composition, Braday's Plate Powder, &c. &c.

The property of an officer, in of case consisting a Saddlery by Peat, Old Bond Street, London

A set of silver mounted Buggy Harness, 4 dark blue silk harness rosets, 1 brass patent horse comb, 2 steel polishers, 1 leather legging, 1 pair of knee caps, 1 pair stirrup iron without leather, 1 standing martingle, 1 steel head stall chain, 2 snaffels, 3 springs, 3 hoof brushes, 3 horse and carriage brushes, 1 set of girths.

Just landed.

A very handsome English-built travelling Pony, Dog Cart, painted dark-green, lining to match by R. Ness of Aberdeen, suitable for up-country.

Just landed.

A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton.

One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.

One do. do. Brougham by do. do.

One do. do. Small Landau Sociable, by Windower.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen Cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, Lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

Just landed.

2 very splendid Park Phaetons, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Andrews of Southampton, and L. Davies.

Just landed.

Several Miniature and other Broughams with and without double Venetians, Circular Glasses in front, Mail, Park and single-seated Phaeton, Waggonettes, different kinds of Buggies and four-wheeled Dog Carts with and without Canopy, and other Carriages.

The above Carriages built by well-known makers in England, Messrs. Silk and Sons, W. and F. Thorn, Andrews, of Southampton, E Kesterton, Jones, McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

A very handsome and Light Palkee, Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft built to order. Any purchaser shall have guarantees for 2 years.

Just landed.

A fresh assortment of horse brushes of superior quality, and brushes for cleaning Carriage cushions or any other cloth, can work both sides.

And also,

A few sets of very best Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage, Harness plated on white metals with round and flat reins by Ellam maker, to the Courts of France, Russia and Spain.

A very neat and small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving Box, expresely made for single or pair of ponies.

One Ditto Four-wheeled Dog Cart, with lamps, and moveable Umbrella.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built Curricle Dog Cart with pole and shaft, a set of a nearly new harness, and steel Bar and Chain.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very neat and small nearly new Landau Sociable painted dark green lining to match, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Jones of Southampton, this Carriage is expresely made for one and pair of Horses.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of English made single-seated Child's Perambulators with hoods.

A few dozens very best Lancewood Buggy, Dog Cart and Carriage Whips with Silver and plated mounted.

A batch of few iron and tin Water Buckets.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade. [illegible]
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 14th December 1866.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE TO MESS AND UP-COUNTRY CONSTITUENTS.—MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have to announce the arrival of fresh batch of their new Oilmanstores for Christmas use, received ex-*Belpore*, consisting of Crosse and Blackwell's Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Pickles, Sauces, French and Spanish Olives, Salad Oil, Mustard, Asparagus, Flavouring Essence, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pate d foie gras and other Pates, Mince-meat, Potted Paste, Oyster and Lobster, Salted Salmon and Herrings, Sardines, Yarmouth Bloater, Herring a la Sardine, Cocoa Paste and Nibs, Green Peas, Preserved and stewed Mushroom, Fruit in Syrup assorted, Crystallized Fruit Confectionery, Jelly in variety, Fruit in Noyeau, French Plums and Prunes, fresh batch of Gillon's celebrated preserved Provision.

ALSO.

Just to hand, fresh batch of China Tea, and Trichonopoly Cheroots.

Messrs. M. J. & Co. have now on hand cut fresh Cheeses which will be sold cheap to ensure quick sale. Less than a pound will not be sold; inspection invited.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 13th February 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

4 Bales Grey Jaconets.
8 " " Madapollams.
3 " " T. Cloths.
6 " " Shirtings.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
4 " T. Red Scarfs.
A few Cases T. Red Mulls.
2 " Cotton Handkerchiefs.
3 " Grey and White Dhotees.
A few Cases T. Red Hoodnies.
A few Iron Folding Couches.
A few Cases Moselle.

A quite new Gold Hunting Watch by James Mccabe, Royal Exchange, London, with Gold Guard Chain.

On account of the concerned:—

14 Malabar Teak made Window Frames, measuring inside to inside 6 9 4 by 3 1 by 6. from the top there is a cross bar, 4 by 3, to divide the fanlights from window.

14 Best Malabar Teak made Venetian Windows measuring 9 5 by 4 by 1½.

" " " Sashes 5 by 4 by ½ inch.
" " " Fanlights by 1 6 by 1½ inch.

On account of whom it may concern:—
55 Tubs Sugar Candy.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, SITUATED AT KALBADEVE ROAD.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Assignees of the Estates of [illegible] NARRANDASS an Insolvent, and with the consent of the Mortgagees.

LOT 2.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P. M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Kalbadavie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 244 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the Public Road called Kalbadavie Road, on the South by the property of the Trustees of the Pinjrapore Fund, on the East by the property of Vurjeevendass Vulabhdass, and on the West by the property of Purmand Thaver, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 101, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No.

EUROPE FURNITURE—TUCKER & SON'S LAMPS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, sale commencing at noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction in the premises adjoining the show rooms of Rahimtoola Sulliman, near the Jewish Synagogue, Byculla, an invoice of most superb Furniture comprising Richly Gilt Sofas and Divans lined with Silk Velvet and the finest Satin, the Cushions and Seats being stuffed in the most approved manner for complete comfort, a handsome Mosaic Centre Table Figured Legs in White and Gold with Marble Top, Gilt aviary, &c., &c., &c., Also magnificent Gas Lustres of 18 and 30 lights, [illegible] Pendants, Star Cut Moons &c., 10 and 12 inch Hanging Argand Lamps with and without drops, also

UNRIVALLED EMBOSSED CARPETS.

Two rich Axminster medallion Carpets each [illegible] by 22 feet. These fine specimens of Carpets are as yet a novelty here, and it is believed that they have not before been imported into India. An inspection of them will well repay the trouble of a visit.

N. B.—The property is now on view.

FOR PRIVATE SALE—PORT WINE.

Old, Mellow and Fruity, strongly recommended. Rs. 2[illegible] per case of one dozen. Sample bottles may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2.

TO LET.—Office Premises in Marine Street, with a spacious Godown. Apply to the undersigned.
Bombay, 18th February 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CARNATIC." Rs. a.

	Rs. a.
Photographic News Almanac for 1867.	[illegible]
British Journal of Photography Almanac for 1867	[illegible]
Fun Almanac, 2 annas. Punch's Almanac	[illegible]
The Dublin Review for Jan. 1867	[illegible]
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine. Vol 54	[illegible]
Ranking's Abstract of the Medical Sciences. Vol. 44	[illegible]
Cornhill Magazine. Vol July to Dec. 1866	[illegible]
Once a Week, —— ditto	[illegible]
Family Friend, —— ditto	[illegible]
London Journal, —— ditto	[illegible]
Reynolds's Miscellany,— ditto	[illegible]
Chambers's Journal. Vol. for 1866	[illegible]
The Leisure Hour, —— ditto	[illegible]
Medical Times, July to Dec. 1866, unbound	[illegible]
The Lancet, —— ditto —— ditto	[illegible]
The Scottish Chiefs. By Miss Jane Porter	[illegible]
Dickens's Little Dorrit. Vol. 1	[illegible]
Mackay's Lexicon of Freemasonry. 3rd Edn. By D. Campbell, S.P.R.S. 32nd degree &c	[illegible]
Puniana; or, thoughts wise and other-wise. Newly told by the Hon. H. Rowley. 100 designs. Rs. 5½ and	[illegible]
Yesterday and to-day in India By S. L. Blanchard	[illegible]
Les-Contes Drolatiques, by Balzac. (In French) Illustrated by Gustave Dore	[illegible]
Cerise: a tale of the last century. By W. Melville	[illegible]
Penny Readings in Prose and Verse	[illegible]
Dictionary of Everyday Difficulties in Reading, Writing, and Speaking the English Language	[illegible]
The Three Little Friends 20 pictures by O Pletsch	[illegible]
Sketches by Seymour. The book of country sports, whims, and oddities	[illegible]
Anthony Trollope's Tales of all Countries	[illegible]
—— Castle Richmond	[illegible]
Market Harborough By W. Melville	[illegible]
Engineer's, Architect's, and Contractor's Pocket Book, 1867	[illegible]
Scott's Poetical Works—Globe edition	[illegible]
—— Novels, Vol. XXV.—Vol 2 The Pirate	[illegible]
Nystrom's Engineer's Pocket Book. New edn.	[illegible]
Storey on the Law of Partnership	[illegible]
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion	[illegible]
Plays.—Leah. Time tries all. Aurora Floyd. Miriam's Crime. Bride of Lammermoor. Fair Rosamond. Naomi. Medea. To Parents and Guardians. Used up. Luke the labourer. Colleen Bawn. Each	[illegible]
Henry's Glossary of Scientific Terms	[illegible]
Baker's The Day and the Hour	[illegible]
Smith's Law of Contracts	[illegible]
Hoppus's Timber Measurer	[illegible]
London Labour &c. Vol. IV. (Extra Volume)	[illegible]
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	[illegible]
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	[illegible]
—— Mother	[illegible]
Aunt Louisa's Sunday Picture Book	[illegible]
—— Picture Gift Book	[illegible]
Routledge's Good Child's Coloured Picture Book	[illegible]
Gleig's History of England	[illegible]
Lockhart's History of Napoleon	[illegible]
Habits of Good Society	[illegible]
Good Stories for 1864 and 1865. Each	[illegible]
Gordon's Army Hygiene	[illegible]
Parkes's —— ditto	[illegible]
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, last edn.	[illegible]
Miss Copley's work on Knitting, &c. &c	[illegible]
Hurst's Architectural Surveyor's Handbook	[illegible]
Pitman's Phonographic Teacher	[illegible]
—— —— Reporter's Companion	[illegible]
—— —— Manual	[illegible]
—— —— Phrase Book	[illegible]
Routledge's British Spelling Book	[illegible]
Reading without tears	[illegible]
Cassell's Book of Family Prayers	[illegible]
Fletcher's ditto ditto	[illegible]
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa	[illegible]
Palgrave's Travels in Central Asia, 2 vols	[illegible]
Grant's Walk across Africa	[illegible]
De Chaillu's Travels in Africa	[illegible]
Pipon's Manual of Military Law	[illegible]
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism	[illegible]
Cavalry Sword Exercise	[illegible]
Niven's Analysis of the Pharmacopœia	[illegible]
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	[illegible]
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry	[illegible]
Miss Mackenzie. By A. Trollope	[illegible]
Many Thoughts of Many Minds. By H. Southgate	[illegible]
Drawing Book for Beginners Parts 1 and 2. Each	[illegible]
Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge	[illegible]
—— of Science	[illegible]
—— of Natural History	[illegible]
—— of Biography	[illegible]
—— of History	[illegible]
—— of Botany, 2 vols	[illegible]
—— of Geography	[illegible]
Malcolm's Central India. 2 vols	[illegible]
Wives and Daughters. By Mrs. Gaskell	[illegible]
The Conscript: a tale of the French War in 1813	[illegible]
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 8th edn. '66	[illegible]
Phemie Keller. A novel. By Mrs. Riddell, author of George Geith &c.	[illegible]
Mill's Principles of Political Economy	[illegible]
Tanner's Practice of Medicine. 5th edn. '65	[illegible]
Dixon's Guide to Practical Study of Diseases of the Eye. 3rd Edn. '66	[illegible]
Cassell's French and English and v. v. Dictionary	[illegible]
Chambers's Historical and Miscellaneous Questions	[illegible]

14th February, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Holloway's Pills are the most gentle, yet most effective aperients, and therefore better calculated for a family medicine than any other drug. They always act on the stomach right, rouse the liver, stimulate the kidneys, and thoroughly cleanse the whole system. Holloway's Pills are most useful in chronic weakness of the stomach induced by luxurious living, sedentary habits, or other causes. They have restored the emaciated to health after every other means had failed. While they are purifying they are strengthening, while while regulating, they are increasing nervous and muscular power. These Pills do not excite any violent action in the body: hence they are admirably suited to the young and feeble, whose constitutions may be irretrievably injured by more powerful medicines. [illegible]